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The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

"Disarm!" Pleads Bucharest

Britain Says Contracts Stand

Spanish Women Get Ballot

Europe Agrees on Coal Sales

Mr. Hoover Swings Ax Again

New Waldorf and the Nation

INTERPARLIAMENTARY UNION in session at Bucharest declares in effect: All countries must actually begin to scrap their war weapons and here is how. A 25 per cent cut in arms expenditure is the first step toward the "total general disarmament of all nations by successive rapid stages." A definite ratio to be fixed for officers, men and war material. Absolute prohibition for chemical and bacteriological weapons and aerial bombardment. Submarines to be limited in activity, surface ships and airplanes in size and number. The forthcoming Arms Conference is called upon to put these restrictions into effect. The gravity of a world at war again is set forth by speakers who seek to wake up the world. So that it will really plan war's end.

* * *

¶ The British Government makes an important ruling: If you have suffered a loss in pounds you are simply not as weighty as you were. Financially speaking. Foreign sellers, wishing to sidestep losses through the devaluation of sterling, are told they must abide by their agreements. The thing balances when the British buyers take a loss on their own sales. Germany adopted the same stand-pat course when, after the war, the mark was vanishing in the mist. Maybe it's sound economics; maybe just the mean way with money. Goods fluctuate, and somebody passes along a bonus; money fluctuates—and everybody passes the buck.

* * *

¶ Spain's constitution framers write in suffrage for women. Making what has been a pleasant fiction a fact. Señorita West, feminist leader, thought Spanish women weren't ready for the ballot, but the Cortes decided to join the march of other countries. Any woman may vote who admits she is 23. Most Spanish belles are said to have reached the stage of cheerful admission.

* * *

¶ European nations prove that they can get together—on coal. Great Britain, France, Germany, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Belgium and Holland emerge triumphantly from a London conference with a quota system agreement on exports of the black fuel. Germany had a limited production plan but gave way to the more popular idea. After a conference at Geneva the percentages will go into effect. This is the first big measure agreement for rationalization of the coal export trade of the world. The participating nations are happy to get their markets matters ironed out, and happiest, perhaps, that they could actually get together.

* * *

¶ President Hoover is making the hardest fight in a fighting career—for economy. He beat the bonus, shortened the ships, and now is planning the radical cuts that are certain to rile the feelings of lawmakers and others with appropriations hopes. He will beat high taxes if he can. Washington, feeling the presidential scissors, shouts that it is hard hit. But it is hardest of all on the hitter.

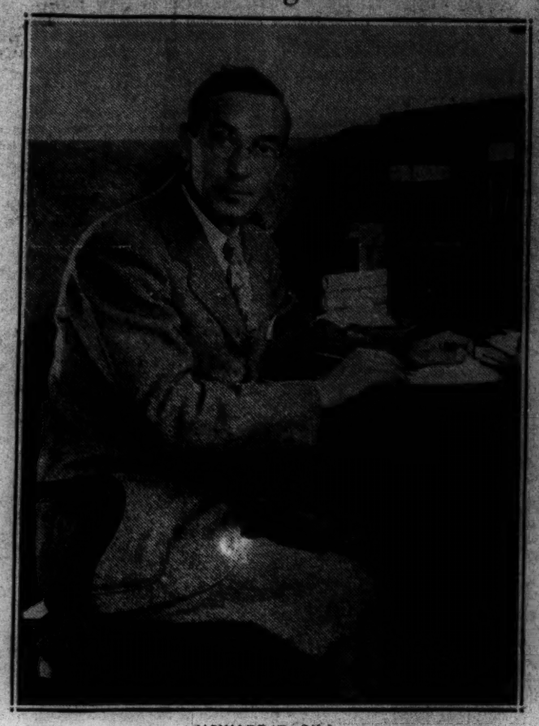
* * *

¶ New Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York City, is opened by the President—with 20,000 invited guests parading through the new Peacock Alley. It towers above the town, cost $40,000,000, will lodge 3000, has 2000 on its staff, has indoor parking for 300 motors and an underground depot for private railroad cars. Mr. Hoover said the hotel was a national institution, a contribution to public confidence. Out at Old Salem, Ill., they are touching up Rutledge's Hotel, where Abraham Lincoln, the lanky son of a new settler at Decatur, courted Ann Rutledge in 1831. If taken down it could be loaded into a motortruck. Two hotels—they tell a tale beyond words of what has come to pass in the United States in 100 years.

* * *

¶ Californin finds mathematical ways accurately to compute the size of its biggest Big Trees. The General Sherman is largest. It contains 600,120 board feet—enough to cover three city blocks with five-room houses. The General Grant, with 542,748 board feet, could furnish a hand rail from Pacific to Atlantic. Both trees were towering when Moses led the children of Israel out of Egypt. The men who in 1876 first tackled a Big Tree 32 feet in diametes to get a slice for the Philadelphia Centennial Exposition got a big surprise. The woodsmen set their wedges, sawed through—and the tree wouldn't topple. Donkey engines and chains couldn't budge it off its base. The wind finally sent the giant roaring down—but men couldn't. Showing, of course, that men shouldn't.

Believes in Giving Men a 'Boost'



HOWARD B. GILL

PRISON INMATES GAIN CHANCE TO WIN UNION CARD

Massachusetts Penal Colony and Labor Bodies Arrange Credit System

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NORFOLK, Mass., Oct. 2—A revolutionary approach to the problem of fitting prison inmates to return to useful places in society is in operation at the Massachusetts State Prison Colony here as the result of a coöperative agreement between prison authorities and organized labor.

The agreement is said by prison officials to be the first instance in which the wall dividing prison workers from union labor has been successfully scaled. The nucleus of the plan lies in selected prison workers being permitted to receive union credit for time spent on construction work while they are under confinement. These credits count toward the obtaining of full union membership in the same way as the training period of an ordinary apprentice.

Details of the plan are contained in the current report of Mr. Howard B. Gill, superintendent of the prison colony. The arrangement was devised by Mr. Gill in coöperation with Mr. E. A. Johnson, president of the Massachusetts State Building Trades Council.

Plan Used on New Prison Plant

The plan has been utilized in connection with the construction of the wall and buildings of the new prison colony, which in its design and method of administration is said to be one of the most progressive in the United States. Legal as well as traditional barriers were surmounted in putting the plan in operation. Statutory provisions require that the "going wage" must be paid to all employees on State construction. Wages cannot be paid to the prison inmates.

Under the agreement, however, the prisoners do not have the formal status of employees with the result that they can be used for unskilled work. Union men are employed on work requiring mechanics or skilled labor. The union is assured of the maintenance of its standards in the prison construction work. The "helpers" selected from the prison inmates receive the same type of building construction training that they would receive in working on outside jobs.

"The time has come for organized labor to adopt a constructive policy toward industrial operations conducted in prison with the help of free labor," the memorandum drawn between the Building Trades Council and the prison authorities declares.

The memorandum recognizes the general policy adopted by the American Federation of Labor that products made for use of the state may "in the interests of humanity be produced in whole or in part" by prison labor. It also emphasizes that all prisoners must be steadily employed to their fullest capacity and, as far as possible, taught to work.

Step Toward Rehabilitation

"One of the great problems of penology centers about the contact between the inmate and the outside world at the time when his sentence is concluded and he is expected to return to normal pursuits," Mr. Gill said. "The goal before the modern penal institution is to rehabilitate and to prepare as great

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EUROPE ADOPTS QUOTA SYSTEM ON COAL EXPORTS

Action of German Delegation Subject to Sanction of Home Federation

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Oct. 2—The quota system for coal exports was adopted after lengthy discussions in the international colliery owners' conference which has been sitting here the last two days.

The delegates of seven countries, Britain, France, Germany, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Belgium and Holland, favored this method of dividing exports between them. The scheme envisages the allotment to each country of a fixed percentage of trade in each market, but it was only accepted ad referendum by German representatives, who, unlike other delegates, did not come to the conference with plenary powers to commit their national organization.

It is understood the Germans put forward another method, namely limitation of each country's production for export according to its internal consumption. This system, however, was strongly objected to by the Poles, who have considerable export trade and comparatively small internal consumption.

The quota idea was advanced by the British and when it received the support of all other delegations the Germans ultimately gave way. They will inform the other countries at the forthcoming coal conference at Geneva on Oct. 22 whether the German national federation agrees. If the Germans do accept, another conference will be held at London in November to settle the even more difficult question of what percentage each country shall get.

Meanwhile the delegates separated with distinct feelings of satisfaction. It is the first time there has been such a big measure of agreement as to methods to be adopted for rationalization of coal export trade of the world.

Economics Guides Paris-Berlin Talks

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Reversion to Poincaré Method Seen in New Activity

* * *

Wider Liaison May Be Found Necessary

* * *

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

Staff Correspondent

By Radio from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

PARIS, Oct. 2—It has been well said that big words in politics cause big disappointments. But there is certainly some promise of better things in the attempt of M. Pierre Laval, Premier, and M. Aristide Briand, Foreign Minister, to reach a practical understanding with Dr. Heinrich Bruening and Dr. Julius Curtius, German Chancellor and Foreign Minister. If one sought to sum up the new phase of Franco-German relations it would be proper to say that sentimental and political methods are being abandoned, while positive and economic methods are tentatively adopted.

It might also be said the so-called Briand manner has failed and that there is a reversion to the Poincaré manner. Circumstances have changed since M. Poincaré first endeavored to drive a Franco-German bargain by which the two countries should work together, and doubtless M. Poincaré strove to give France undue advantages. Moreover, there were ugly episodes which kept the two nations apart. Yet substantially the design was to move on an industrial plane and unite Franco-German economic forces.

Franco-German cartels are by no means new. France and Germany already have formed combinations, sometimes including other countries, for steel, potash, chemicals and other products. But more recent efforts have been to reach political accords and real coöperation has been somewhat jeopardized in order to present to the world a spectacle of a rather hollow Franco-German friendship.

It would be, however, ungrateful and unfair to the Briand political method since perhaps it made possible the Laval economic method. It is naturally claimed by M. Briand's partisans to have resulted in this historic visit of the French ministers, to Berlin, and in fresh rapprochement. Indeed it is asserted in some quarters that M. Briand initiated the system of personal contacts at Thoiry where he met Dr. Gustav Stresemann. There cannot be any desire to deprecate one statesman who has worked unremittingly for an understanding, or to extol another who is a newcomer in the international field and who has yet to give undeniable proofs of his quality. The point is rather that there is a dangerous side to efforts at mere political pacification and that practical coöperation should be encouraged persistently.

Necessary refusal of even postponement produces charges of insincerity. There arise feelings and disillusionment The more these differences are debated the more inseparable they appear and as between France and Germany it would not be greatly exaggerating to say that the

(Continued on Page 10, Column 1)

WORLD MONEY PLAN STUDIED BY BASEL BANK

International Currency Is Sought to Withstand Local Crises

By ERWIN D. CANHAM

Staff Correspondent

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

BASEL, Oct. 2—Issuance of a new international gold currency which will not be shaken by local financial crises, is being studied by World Bank officials in preparation for the directors' meeting Oct. 12. This session must grapple with serious problems raised by the departure of many of the bank's leading members from the gold standard.

The bank's statutes stipulate that only countries possessing stabilized currency may be members. By strict interpretation, therefore, Britain, Norway, Sweden and Denmark, and others which may leave the gold standard, should be debarred from activities within the bank.

But their expulsion is not expected, since it is held, although their currencies are no longer based upon gold, they are relatively stable and merely passing through a transitory period.

Evolved a Scheme

But to avoid serious difficulties raised now and in the future, through currencies wavering from gold, financial leaders here have evolved a scheme for a world currency. Each member of the bank would be permitted a quantity of such currency in proportion to its gold deposits in the bank. The new currency would not be intended for ordinary circulation in the respective countries but for international transactions. With it the nations would possess stable, unfluctuating currency to carry on the multitude of interchanges which today are made definitely laborious, wasteful and even reckless by fluctuations.

Thus, each nation would have available two currencies. The first, backed by gold, would be for international circulation under authority of the World Bank. It would fulfill, without difficulty, the function for which usually nations, by enormous sacrifices, maintain gold standard currency. The second currency would be for circulation at home and based upon the country's economic and financial position.

Cannot Be Exaggerated

The conveniences of world currency to government treasuries and private commerce cannot be exaggerated. It has been the dream of financial visionaries for years. M. Aristide Briand inserted a similar proposal in his Pan-European plan.

It is felt here, although the idea has not been completely worked out yet, it is open to constructive amendment. The debate scheduled to commence Oct. 12 may bring vast consequences. The greatest argument for world currency is the necessity to provide a substitute for sterling in world transactions.

The dollar and French franc have temporarily become the world currencies, but in the midst of sweeping financial changes which are affecting every country there is little guarantee for any national money, however strong it appears.

World coinage therefore is one of the greatest financial opportunities of the hour.

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

SIMLA, India, Oct. 2—As a result of the financial crisis which India is experiencing in common with most of the rest of the world two of the largest native banks in northern India have closed their doors. These are the Punjab and Kashmir Bank at Lahore and the Peoples Bank of Northern India. One of these institutions reports having paid out 38 lakhs of rupees, approximately $1,400,000 since the crisis broke a week ago.

Spain Grants Woman's Suffrage By Divided Vote of Cortes

Support and Opposition Expressed by the Two Women Deputies—Socialists Favor Move; Radical Socialists Are Against It

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, Oct. 2—Spanish women will share in the political responsibilities of the Nation, the Cortes decided yesterday by 160 votes to 121 when equal electoral rights were given to persons of both sexes who are 23.

Thus the new constitution embodies as a fact what Gen. Primo de Rivera once established as fiction, namely woman's suffrage, which was suppressed by Gen. Damaso Berenguer.

It was a significant sight to see women occupying all the spare seats in the galleries, and distribution of printed pamphlets among the deputies reminded one of the old suffrage movement in other countries.

Strangely enough, the chief exponents on either side were the two women deputies. Señorita Victoria Kent, the director of Spain's new prisons system, a woman of most advanced ideas, sent a murmur of surprise over the House when it was found she was moving that granting votes to women be postponed.

In this report Señorita Kent said she renounced her feminist ideals in the interests of the republic. What she wanted was that the House should take steps to quicken the Nation's republican consciousness and not hasten women's suffrage until this had been done. Then, she added, women would be found the most fervent upholders of the republic.

University and working women are already to be relied on, she declared. If only the other classes were equally ready she would not hesitate to give them votes. Her words were received with a storm of applause by radicals, especially the Radical Socialists who are strongly against granting universal suffrage at the present time.

Then Señorita Campoamor rose to express opposite views. She pointed to the part taken by Spanish women in organizing protests throughout the country when men had failed to act and how they had maintained patriotism on many occasions. As to the accusation of ignorance, she pointed out, from 1860 to 1910 the number of men illiterates increased, while illiteracy among women decreased. Women of Spain, she declared, looked to the republic for their political redemption and to defraud them of their hopes would be disastrous. Socialists showed approval of her words by applauding enthusiastically.

As a result of the grant of woman suffrage, Radical Socialists and some Radicals threaten they will make no concession when problem of church and state comes up for discussion.

BANK MERGER JOINS CAPITAL OF $2,311,440,908

National City and Bank of America, New York, Unite Resources

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 2—Negotiations by which the National City Bank will absorb the Bank of America National Association, thus uniting banking resources aggregating $2,311,440,908 and confirming the National City in its position as second largest bank in the United States, have been completed, according to announcement made here yesterday. The agreement will be subject to the approval of the stockholders of both institutions.

The merger will consolidate two of the oldest banks in this country, both of which were organized in 1812 as a direct result of the failure of the Congress to renew the charter of the old Bank of the United States the year before.

The Bank of America has been located at the northwest corner of Wall and William Streets since its foundation, and its new building on that site will now pass to the ownership of the National City Bank. The Bank of America, with resources of $338,300,313, according to its statement of June 30 last, has absorbed nine other banks during the past 11 years and now operates 36 branches in the city.

Took Out Charter

National City Bank, which has 54 branches in New York City and 100 foreign branches controlled either directly or through subsidiaries, took out a charter under the National Bank Act in 1865, and before the end of the century became the largest bank in the city. At the end of 1929 after absorbing several other banks it became the largest bank in the world, but dropped to second place upon the merger of the Chase National Bank and Equitable Trust Company, which resulted in formation of an institution with resources now reported at $2,429,000,000. Among the most important institutions absorbed by the National City Bank was the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company. Its resources, as of its statement of June 30 last, were $1,973,140,595.

Terms of the new merger provide that shareholders of the Bank of America will receive one share of the stock of National City Bank in exchange for each one and two-thirds shares of their own stock. They will receive also a cash distribution of approximately 40 cents a share from the distribution of their own assets. Eighty-five per cent of Bank of America stockholders must deposit their shares on or before Oct. 17, in order to consummate the merger and a stockholders' meeting will be called later to approve the plan formally.

Not Included in Merger

Mr. Charles E. Mitchell, chairman of the National City Bank, said that Bancamerica-Blair Corporation, the securities affiliate of Bank of America, was not included in the merger and that stockholders who own shares in both organizations will retain their Bancamerica-Blair stock.

Mr. Edward C. Delafield, president of Bank of America, said a committee had been appointed to act for the stockholders of his institution and to receive deposits of stock.

The National City Bank will take over the commercial banking business of the Bank of America, it was said, and most of the executive and employee personnel. The Bank of America's trust business will be grouped into a new company which will be formed as a legal preliminary to the merging of this business with the City Bank Farmers Trust Company, an affiliate of National City Bank, it was said. It is the $600,000 capital and surplus of the new concern, which will be later merged, that will be distributed to Bank of America stockholders on the basis of about 40 cents a share, it was said.

PROFITEERING IS PROHIBITED BY BRITISH ACT

Punishment Specified to Curb Speculators as Pound Drops

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Oct. 2—The text appeared today of an emergency bill the Government has introduced, under which three months' imprisonment with a £100 fine can be imposed by courts of summary jurisdiction upon persons held by the Board of Trade to be guilty of profiteering in food or drink.

This drastic measure applies to England, Scotland and Wales, and is to remain in force for six months. It is to curb speculators who might otherwise be tempted—so long as the pound sterling's value remains uncertain—to start an inflationary "spiral," wherein wages would chase prices upward.

While wholesale prices have here so far shown no tendency to increase unreasonably in response to the lowered value of the pound, there has been sufficient evidence of an undue upward movement in the retail trade to convince the Government that the existing powers of the Board of Trade in this respect should be strengthened.

It is recognized that such powers will have to be used with discretion to prevent repetition of the experience of war time, when articles the prices of which were controlled tended to disappear from the market. On the other hand, public opinion generally approves some measure of increased control to meet what is expected to prove a purely temporary emergency.

One bill empowers the Board of Trade to make such provisions as it considers necessary or expedient for the purpose of remedying or preventing a shortage or increase in the price of foodstuffs.

New Mexican Ambassador to the U. S. Has Varied Career in Several Fields

Dr. Puig, Who Succeeds Señor Tellez in Washington, Well-Known Author

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 2 (AP)—Dr. José Manuel Puig Casauranc, who has been appointed Ambassador to Washington, is one of Mexico's most brilliant public leaders.

It is Dr. Puig's first venture in the diplomatic field, but he has a successful medical, journalistic and political career behind him and a fluent knowledge of English. He succeeds Señor Manuel C. Tellez, who was recalled after serving 10 years and becoming dean of the diplomatic corps.

Dr. Puig has been prominent in politics since the administration of Gen. Alvaro Obregon. He resigned as Secretary of Education early in September to head a committee appointed by President Ortiz Rubio to reorganize the Federal Government offices and gave up that post to accept the diplomatic assignment.

He is a native of Campeche and a graduate of the University of Mexico Medical School. From 1915 to 1918 he practiced in Albuquerque, N. M., and prior to that time, in Tampico.

In 1919 he turned his attention to journalism and laid the groundwork for his rise to political prominence. He was editor of El Universal from 1919 to 1921 and as editor of El Democrata in 1924 he supported the presidential candidacy of Gen. Plutarco Elias Calles.

His first political post of importance was as a member of the Chamber of Depuñes under the Obregon Administration Later he served as senator for Campeche and after General Calles was elected he was made Secretary of Education in 1928.

He is the author of several books, married, and has five children.

Editor Now Diplomat

Underwood

Dr. José Manuel Puig Casauranc

Swedish Wholesalers Help Home Factories

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Stockholm

NOVEL efforts to increase the proportion of home manufacturers in Sweden made recently in Gothenburg have met with striking success.

A wholesale firm there arranged an exhibition of about 5000 articles which it at present imports, although the raw materials required for the goods are available wholly or partly in Sweden. About 200 manufacturers attended the display and in three days orders totaling about 2,000,000 crowns, $533,000, had been placed in Swedish factories.

Borah Greeted On Return To Capital Desk

Idaho Senator Reaffirms Naval, Economy, and World Court Stand

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2—Senator William E. Borah (R.), of Idaho, returned to the capital today heartily supporting President Hoover's naval reduction and general economy programs, but opposed more than ever to American entry into the World Court. He maintained silence on the political situation west of the Mississippi and on the much-discussed possibility of his own candidacy for the Presidency in 1932.

Senator Borah also reiterated his stand in favor of prohibition and declared he could see nothing in the agitation for beer which could in any way aid the farmers or the country. He expressed himself as being in favor of the Hoover war debt moratorium and predicted prompt passage of the necessary legislation by Congress.

Newspaper correspondents crowded eagerly into the veteran statesman's office to get his reaction on the question uppermost in the nation today. Looked upon here as, in a sense, the representative of political opinion throughout the West, he was accorded a reception, such as no other individual in American politics is likely to receive this season.

Packed into the dignified atmosphere of the Senator's private office they listened intently to what the picturesque leader of progressive opinion brought back from his vacation. And, although he maintained the summer had been nothing but hard work, he appeared to be in excellent form for the strenuous winter ahead.

Silent on Presidency

To questions regarding his candidature for the Presidency Senator Borah remained silent. It was pointed out that since Mr. Coolidge has come out openly in support of President Hoover he is considered the only other Republican with a possibility of securing the nomination, as well as being the favorite of the Progressive group.

When the "Borah for President" Club in Virginia was mentioned, he repeated what he had said before, that he was glad to have friends in the old dominion. In making this remark he said, "I thought I was saying the least that I could say, but they seem to have made a lot out of it."

Senator Borah was warm in his praise of President Hoover's stand on reductions in the naval budget and declared that American leadership in arms reduction at this time would meet with the approval

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NYALI HAS LARGEST PONTOON BRIDGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, S. Af.—The Nyali Bridge, largest pontoon bridge in the world, has been opened by the Governor of Kenya. Arab notables in striking costumes and thousands of natives, gayly attired, made a picturesque scene.

In his opening speech, the Governor congratulated the Province on its enterprise, especially as the whole of the work was done by natives trained locally.

HOOVER WINS HIGH BACKING ON ECONOMY

Borah With Him on Naval Cuts—Declares President Is Modest

OPEN DISSENSIONS MAY SPLIT PARTIES

Protests Over Proposed Curtailments Indicative of Political Resistance

By RICHARD L. STROUT

Staff Correspondent

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2—President Hoover is in the midst of one of the hardest campaigns of his career—this one a campaign for economy.

The drive to cut Government expenditures, which has the President's direct and energetic backing, has already been the occasion for one of his rare personal appeals to the public—in this case to the American Legion at their Detroit convention to forgo the bonus.

It was followed almost immediately on Sept. 25 by a statement from the White House in which Mr. Hoover in effect broadened the basis of his appeal to include the whole country, when he asked general support in heading off drives for funds from "pressure groups" in the coming session of Congress.

Since that time there has developed the controversy over proposed naval appropriation cuts. The construction of six destroyers has been given up. Already this has produced dissension in Congressional circles. In the larger view, however, the naval controversy is only a side issue in the major campaign for economy, but significant nevertheless, in the view of observers here because of the light it sheds on the later contests that are certain to follow from further efforts to reduce expenses.

Must Cut or Raise Taxes

The Administration is aware that cuts in the budget must necessarily inflict hardship wherever imposed and that many highly laudable projects will suffer. Yet in the aggregate, it is pointed out, such cuts must be made or else the nation must borrow more money or raise its taxes. Treasury Department officials interviewed here appear to have come to the view already that taxes must be increased in any event. But Mr. Hoover is determined to make the tax increase—if it comes—as small as possible.

Already in the controversy over the navy cuts, spokesmen in the Senate are arrayed against each other without regard to party. On one side, for instance, against the cut, are the chairmen of the two naval committees, Senator Frederick Hale (R.), of Maine, and Representative Fred A. Britten (R.), of Illinois.

On the other side are the chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Senator William E. Borah (R.), of Idaho, and the chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, Representative Will R. Wood (R.), of Indiana, and others.

The question admittedly is a technical one, involving the proper maintenance of American defense units. The special question of naval appropriations was precipitated at this time by the ill-judged activity—as Mr. Hoover sees it—of an element within the Navy Department itself to start a backfire to the economy move.

Confer on Way to Act

More than a dozen executive heads, including the chief of each important division of the Navy Department, meet today with Mr. Charles Francis Adams, Secretary of the Navy, to go over the whole question of paring the naval appropriation. At this time it is expected that high naval officials will have the opportunity of threshing out the opposition which is known to exist to the naval economy program of the Administration. Reduction in operating and maintenance expenses will be the chief item of discussion and a possible reduction in the enlisted strength.

Mr. Borah on his return to the capital, to the astonishment of many, presented himself as a stanch Administration backer on the question of naval cuts. Incidentally, Mr. Borah's statement was a sidelight on stories that he considers leading a third presidential party in the coming election. Those who doubt such a development point out that on such big questions as economy, naval expenditures, prohibition and the like, Mr. Borah and Mr. Hoover see very nearly eye-to-eye. The Idaho Senator's proposal for a "naval holiday," for example, was received warmly by Mr. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State.

Mr. Borah's statement on the navy follows:

Calls Hoover Plan Modest

"I think the President extremely modest in his call for a cut in the naval budget. In my opinion, he could have gone much further in the way of reducing these expenditures and been well within reason and common sense.

"If the reduction is made in accordance with the President's wishes, we will still, I understand, appropriate for next year's naval appropriation something over $340,000,000.

"When we contemplate the condition today of the leading nations economically and financially, the expenditures for armaments are simply appalling. But, wholly aside from the question of economy, if we lead out in this matter, it may make other

nations think seriously of a holiday in naval building.

"I see it has been suggested that this matter may be taken to the country. What a blessing it would be if the whole Federal budget could be taken to the country!"

In the aggregate it is expected the coming Congress will be in favor of economy—in general, and opposed to specific cuts, in particular. As observers here view it, Mr. Hoover will be able to carry through very large reductions in expenditure, if he can get strong popular support on his side in advance of the session. And this, in fact, is just what Mr. Hoover is trying to do.

Among the more prominent proposals for economy already being studied by those who hold the purse strings are a complete naval holiday; suspension or reduction of payments on the public debt; a 10 per cent salary cut for federal employees; reduction of postal deficit by increasing postage; elimination of numerous governmental agencies established during and since the war period.

The Administration even hopes that if the urge for economy among the public grows strong enough, there will be competition to reduce governmental costs among Congressmen. At any rate it seems likely that the country has seen the last $10,000,000,000 Congress for some time. Some students of fiscal affairs like Representative James M. Beck (R.), of Pennsylvania, believe it will be possible to cut vast sums annually from the budget.

The army and navy are bound, under such circumstances, it is said, to be the target for much of the economy ammunition, and heads of both branches of the national defence, after conferences with the President, have signified their willingness to coöperate in cutting expenses.

There will be an automatic saving of several millions on subsistence and clothing through the fall in prices. Army chiefs also have announced that they will not press for pay increases.

In the past three years, the national defense budget has reached new peaks, the regular naval appropriation bill for the current fiscal year reaching just under $360,000,000, and the army bill $445,000,000, a total of $805,000,000 for the two branches. It is here that Mr. Hoover is already revealed as attempting to make one of his economy slashes.

Other Proposals Made

To help balance the budget Democratic leaders have indicated they will revive their proposal for slowing down public debt retirement required by law. Payments to the sinking fund now amount to approximately $400,000,000 a year. The Treasury, however, opposes such a move.

Mr. Wood advocates a 10 per cent salary cut for everyone on the federal pay roll drawing more than $2500 a year, including members of Congress. This proposal has only a slight chance of passing, it is believed here.

Senator David A. Reed (R.), of Pennsylvania, advocates repeal of the act establishing the Farm Board. The farm relief experiment has already required a large share of the $500,000,000 total made available to it, in its two years' existence, and Mr. Reed favors halting further outlay.

The postal deficit continues to hover around $100,000,000 and Mr. Walter F. Brown, Postmaster-General, would raise first-class postage rates to make his department self-supporting.

These are only some of the measures of the economy campaign which are certain to stir violent controversy in Congress when it meets again.

New Fish Added To Sea Food List

Sea food, which has been characteristic of New England since the days of the Pilgrims, is likely to receive an addition in a new variety of fish as a result of arrival at the South Boston Fish Pier of 800 pounds of herring smelt on the steam trawler Newton, Thursday.

Plenty of this kind of fish is known by fishermen to be in near-by waters, but they have never been sought as an edible product. Few have ever been brought to the fish pier, according to Mr. F. F. Dimick, secretary of the Boston Fish Bureau.

Wholesale fish dealers at the pier bought the 800 pound trip of the Newton, sent 30 fish to the United States Bureau of Fisheries laboratory at Cambridge for study and had the restaurant at the pier prepare a substantial quantity for the table. Practically all of the dealers ate herring smelt for their noon time meal. All agreed that it was a palatable white, tender fish, tasting more like smelt than herring.

The fish, about 17 inches long, and weighing from a pound to a pound and a half each, were taken in 100 fathoms of water, 60 miles southeast of Highland Light, Cape Cod. It is expected that efforts will be made to introduce them to the public and that fishermen will bring them in regularly.

NEW MERCHANDISING COURSE ANNOUNCED

Merchandising in all its phases will be covered in one of the most important courses of instruction ever organized by the Merchants' Institute of the Retail Trade Board, Boston Chamber of Commerce, it is announced by Mr. Daniel Bloomfield, manager of the board. The course will be offered to executives interested in understanding the consumer demand, starting Oct. 9, at the Jordan Marsh auditorium.

The course of five lectures is to be given by Prof. Paul H. Nystrom, of Columbia University, and is open to the public, said Mr. Bloomfield. Present Day Merchandising and Recent Changes in Consumer Demand, will be the general theme.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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An International Daily Newspaper

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ABLE TEACHERS WELL EMPLOYED, SURVEY SHOWS

Ranks of Surplus Labor Swelled by Those Not Specially Trained

Although surplus labor is available in the teaching field, as in every other line of endeavor, especially qualified teachers are having no difficulty finding employment, according to Mr. Warren E. Benson, director of the Boston University Placement Bureau.

Discussing his recent survey of conditions in the teaching field, Mr. Benson yesterday explained that, despite the depression, the calls at the bureau for properly trained and experienced teachers are greater than ever.

Most of the surplus labor in the teaching field, he said, is made up of college graduates and business men and women who have turned to this occupation when they could find no other work.

To keep unqualified persons out of the teacher placement market, so that properly prepared teachers may have a better chance to receive appointments, Mr. Benson believes higher standards should be required. This can only come through a state law, he added.

Mr. Benson sided with Dr. Payson Smith, State Commissioner of Education, in refusing to advocate a weeding-out process to rid public schools of unqualified teachers. This could not be done, he explained, without a change in the state constitution. Once a teacher receives an appointment in a public school, he cannot be discharged without a trial, he said, and in most cases such a trial would be unsuccessful.

However, Mr. Benson does favor weeding out students who are studying to be teachers, advising those qualified to continue their study, and those not, to turn their efforts to some other field.

According to the Boston University director, if the economic depression can force teachers, or prospective teachers, to seek higher education, it will be the best thing that could happen in the teaching field. Teachers would then be better qualified for their positions, he said.

The movement, according to Mr. Benson, has already started. As proof he cited that fact that many college and normal school graduates are entering Boston University's school of education for a one-year course in professional training for teachers.

Whereas in the past college graduates have endeavored to enter the teaching profession directly from college, they now find that with their cultural education they need professional training in order to become successful teachers, Mr. Benson added.

TRANSIT COMPANIES ENACT MERGER

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 2 (AP)—A merger of the Coastal Transit Company and the Great Eastern Stages, Inc., operators of bus lines, was announced yesterday by Mr. William H. Vanderbilt, president of the former concern.

Mr. Vanderbilt's announcement, made just before he left for Cleveland, where the merger was to be accomplished tomorrow, said simply that "the Coastal Transit Company will merge with the Van Sweringen bus interests which use Buffalo as a terminal point."

EVENTS TONIGHT

Harvard University: Annual reception to new students, Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, addresses by President Lowell, Prof. Edwin F. Gay, and Mr. Walter B. Briggs, Faculty Room, University Hall, 8.

Horticultural Hall: Radio Show and Household Appliance Exposition, until 10.

Theaters

Shubert—"Meet My Sister." 8:15.
Colonial—"Trial by Jury" and "Pinafore."
Somerville—Somerville Players in "Our New Minister."

EVENTS TOMORROW

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Egyptian Sculpture, Miss Maginnis, 11.

Children's Museum of Boston: Motion picture on lighting, "The Glow of Many Candles," lecture hall, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain, 3.

Association of University Women: Opening meeting, address, "Contemporary Russian Problems," by Prof. Pitirim A. Sorokin, Wellesley Alumnae Hall, 3.

Wayside Inn: Reunions, Brigham Family Association and Rice Family Association, Sudbury, all day.

Appalachian Mountain Club: North Station, 1:41, for Tower Hill.

Horticultural Hall: Radio Show and Household Appliance Exposition, Horticultural Hall, 1 to 10 p. m.

Field and Forest Club: Meet North Station, for Peabody, afternoon walk and supper.

Exhibitions

Fogg Art Museum, Harvard University—English watercolors of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, including such artists as Edward Dayes, Paul Munn, John Cozens, Gerten, Twiner, Gotman, Varley, Payne, De Wint, Prout, Cox and John Ruskin. American water colors of the twentieth century, showing the work of such artists as John Marin, Maurice Prandergast, Charles Hopkinson, John Hopper, Preston Dickinson and others. Through October.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight and Saturday; not much change in temperature; mostly westerly winds.

Massachusetts: Fair tonight and Saturday; slightly warmer in extreme west portions tonight.

All Other New England States: Fair tonight and Saturday; not much change in temperature.

Atlantic coast, north of Sandy Hook: Moderate to fresh westerly winds and fair weather tonight and Saturday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	60	74	Montreal	58	68
Bismarck	44	62	Nantucket	64	66
Boston	52	74	New Orleans	74	80
Buffalo	60	68	New York	60	72
Calgary	36	..	Norfolk, Va.	62	76
Charleston	68	80	North Platte	52	74
Chicago	60	70	Philadelphia	62	76
Cincinnati	62	82	Phoenix, Ariz.	74	86
Denver	54	74	Pittsburgh	54	68
Eastport, Me.	50	58	Portland, Me.	50	72
Hatteras	68	76	Raleigh	60	80
Helena, Mont.	46	72	St. Louis	66	80
Honolulu, T.H.	..	82	St. Paul	52	78
7 p.m. Oct. 1	76	..	Salt Lake City	60	76
Huron, S. D.	54	80	San Francisco	52	62
Jacksonville	74	90	Santa Fe, N.M.	66	76
Kansas City	64	70	Seattle	56	58
Key West	78	86	Tampa	72	82
Los Angeles	70	86	Washington	58	76
Memphis	64	84	Wichita, Kan.	60	74
Miami, Fla.	80	84	Williston	46	78

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time Oct. 2.
B—Maximum Oct. 1

High Tides at Boston

Friday 2:21 p. m., Saturday 2:39 a. m.
Height of tides 9.1 feet, 7.8 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:33 p. m.

There's Only Room for One

Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WEEI, Boston (500kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Edisonians: concert orchestra.
5:30 NBC, Interior decoration talk.
5:45 Edisonians, Will Dodge, director.
6:00 "Cap'n Bailey's Crew."
6:30 Old Painter; news; announcements.
6:45 NBC, The Stebbins Boys.
7:00 Peters and Francis.
7:15 Mixers Quartet.
7:30 Whiting's "Buddy and Blake."
8:00 NBC, Cities Service Concert Orchestra; Jessica Dragonette, soprano; Cavaliers Quartet; piano duo.
9:00 NBC, Clicquot Club Eskimos; Raymond Knight, master of ceremonies.
9:30 Earle Nelson, John Herrick, soloists; dance orchestra.
10:00 NBC, Mr. Bones and Company; minstrel show.
10:30 NBC, RKO Theater of the Air: Anita Case, soprano; Joseph Regan, tenor; Joe Brown, comedian; orchestra.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 NBC, Vincent Lopez and his orchestra.

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Tom McHugh's Orchestra.
5:30 Agricultural markets.
5:45 Mary A. Frederick, contralto.
5:55 The Success Reporter.
6:00 Time; weather; Sport Review; temperature.
6:03 Ronnie and Van, popular vocal.
6:15 Dixie Jubilee Singers.
6:30 WBZ Rocket Club.
6:45 NBC, Lowell Thomas, Topics in Brief.
7:00 Time: NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 Prudence Musical Hits.
7:30 NBC, Phil Cook, Quaker Man.
7:45 NBC, "Believe It or Not"; Robert Ripley.
8:00 NBC, Nestle Orchestra; Jeannette Loff, guest soloist.
8:30 Ronnie and Van, popular vocal duo.
8:45 Boarding House skit.
9:00 NBC, Interwoven Orchestra; Billy Jones and Ernie Hare.
9:30 NBC, Armour program: soloists; male quartet; concert orchestra.
10:00 NBC, Paul Whiteman's Paint Men; soloists; male trio.
10:30 NBC, Ciara, Lu and Em.
10:45 NBC, Waves of Melody: Tom Brown, soloist; Victor Arden's Orchestra.
11:00 Time; Weather; temperature; sports review.
11:15 Joe Rines and his orchestra.
11:45 Hotel Bradford Orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—Time announcement.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—Ted and His Greater Gang.
5:15 Musical Cameo: Edward Jardon, tenor; string orchestra.
5:30 Boston Market Program.
5:45 Educator Orchestra; time.
6:00 Varieties: Fred Hoey, Joe McKenny, speakers; tenor soloist; trio; orchestra.
6:15 "Sweethearts in Song."
6:30 Miss Lee LaMay, "Baritonette."
6:45 Stage Star Salute.
7:00 Baseball; news; weather.
7:15 Pitt Presents Gus Van.
7:30 Colt time; Emily MacKenzie, soprano; organ and piano duets.
7:45 CBS, Morton Downey, tenor; Jacques Renard's Orchestra.
8:00 CBS, Arthur Pryor's Band.
8:15 CBS, "Singin' Sam," baritone.
8:30 CBS, "The March of Time": dramatized news sketches; symphony orchestra.
9:00 CBS, Liberty Hour: sketches; music.
9:45 CBS, Friendly Five Footnotes: popular orchestra; tap specialty; aviation news flashes, "Casey" Jones.
10:00 CBS, Pillsbury Pageant; Toscha Seidel, violinist; Marvyo Larsen, soprano; Sam Lanin's Orchestra.
10:30 CBS, Irene Beasley, contralto; Roundtowners Quartet.
10:45 CBS, Symphony Orchestra, Howard Barlow, conductor.
11:00 Talkie preview, Uptown Theater, Linus Travers, commentator.
11:30 Time; baseball; news; weather.
11:45 La Paradis Band, Joe Smith, director.
12:00 CBS, Louis Panico and his orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Nocturne: Anne Leaf, organist; Ben Alley, tenor.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:30 p. m.—Fishermen's program.
5:45 Hawaiian Melodists.
6:00 Evening Musicale.
6:30 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:45 Range Burner Program.
7:00 "Cathedral Echoes."
7:15 Etchings in Music.
7:45 "Songs We Love to Hear," with Madame Alberti, soprano.
8:00 Time announcement.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, Jewish Art Program.
5:30 CBS, John Kelvin, Irish tenor.
5:45 CBS, Football Forecasts.
6:00 CBS, Dave Abrams's Orchestra.
6:30 CBS, Whispering Jack Smith.
6:45 News flashes.
7:00 CBS, "Bing" Crosby, baritone orchestra.
7:15 CBS, Linit Orchestra; Ann Greenway, musical comedy soprano; Frank Parker, tenor.
7:30 Limerick Program.
7:38 Perley Stevens and his orchestra.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 Music Masters.
8:30 Talk; voice and piano.
9:00 Mayfair Orchestra.
9:30 Organ recital.
10:00 Coconut Grove Orchestra.
10:30 News; "Melody Mirror"; time.
11:00 CBS, "Street Singer"; voice and accordion.
11:15 CBS, Enric Madriguera's Biltmore Orchestra.
11:30 CBS, Eddie Duchin and his orchestra.

Tomorrow's Features

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Gene and Glenn.
8:15 a. m.—E. B. Rideout; news.
9:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:05 a. m.—WEEI Organist, Del Castillo.
11:30 a. m.—NBC, Keys to Happiness: piano lessons, direction Sigmund Spaeth.
12:00 noon—NBC, Black and Gold Room Orchestra.
12:25 p. m.—WEEI Organist, Del Castillo.
1:10 p. m.—Larry Funk's Orchestra.
2:00 p. m.—NBC, International Broadcast: interview of Mahatma Gandhi.
2:30 p. m.—Concert orchestra.
3:00 p. m.—Sam Bittell's Orchestra.

WBZ

7:45 a. m.—NBC programs.
10:00 a. m.—Home Forum Cooking School.
10:35 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:00 a. m.—John Marion, pianist.
11:30 a. m.—Massachusetts Federation of Women's Clubs.
12:40 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
2:30 p. m.—Bradford organ.
2:30 p. m.—Bay State Ensemble.
3:15 p. m.—NBC, Indiana-Notre Dame.

WNAC

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
11:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:15 p. m.—CBS, Don Bigelow's Orchestra.
1:00 p. m.—Boston Information Service.
1:45 p. m.—Dayton University-Boston College.
4:30 p. m.—Organ recital.

WAAB

7:45 a. m.—Time; news; records.
9:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
11:00 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
1:30 p. m.—CBS, Atlantic City Musicale.
2:00 p. m.—CBS, Saturday Syncopators.
3:30 p. m.—CBS, Nebraska-Northwestern University; Ted Husing, reporter.

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Radiocasts of Christian Science Services

FOR SUNDAY, OCT. 4

BOSTON—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, 10:45 a. m., E. S. T., WBZ and WBZA, 990kc-303m.

NEW YORK—Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WPCH, 810kc-370m.

TORONTO—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:50 a. m., E. S. T., CFRB, 960kc-312m.

PHILADELPHIA—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WPEN, 1500kc-200m.

BALTIMORE—Third Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WCAO, 600kc-500m.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8, E. S. T., WJSV, 1460kc-205.5m.

DETROIT—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:30 a. m., E. S. T., WXYZ, 1240kc-322m; Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 7:30, WMBC, 1430kc-211m.

CLEVELAND—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WJAY, 620kc-484m.

CINCINNATI—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WKRC, 550kc-546m.

College Graduates Report on Earnings

College-educated business men have been affected but little by the depression, according to reports received by Mr. Everett W. Lord, dean of Boston University's College of Business Administration, in answer to his request that graduates of the college report what effect the present conditions have had on their positions.

Among the 460 reports received to date, 146 graduates, 31.8 per cent, report promotions and higher salaries, or increased income in the last two years. Two hundred and sixteen others, 47 per cent, report no change in position and salary.

A total of 75, 16.3 per cent, report a reduction in their income since 1928. Many of those graduates are in business for themselves, and the decreased income reflects the falling off in general business. Others are salaried workers, employed by organizations, which have made a general reduction. Some of these however, report that additional responsibilities have been given them which have resulted in maintaining their former salaries.

PIPE LINE TO CARRY GASOLINE INLAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Oct. 2—Work will begin next week on a pipe line from East Providence to this city, designed to carry gasoline inland from the sea coast. The line will branch off at East Douglas for Worcester. Between 600 and 700 men will be put at work on the project.

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NEW ENGLAND WATERWORKS NEED STRESSED

Relief for Unemployment Suggested in Construction of Public Works

New England possesses one of the greatest natural water supplies in the nation, Mr. William G. O'Hare, commissioner of penal institutions in Massachusetts, said in an address before the fiftieth annual banquet of the New England Water Works Association held last night at the Hotel Statler.

The greater part of New England water coming from thousands of springs, wells, and lakes, can be used without artificial treatment, Mr. O'Hare said, and these ordinary sources yield water which is rated chemically as pure as if treated. There is hardly a well in this section of the country that has not brought forth 100 per cent pure water when it was first dug, he declared. Water coming from nearly every one of the millions of faucets in Boston is free from artificial substances.

Mr. Charles R. Gow, former postmaster at Boston; Mr. George Finneran, superintendent of water works for the city of Boston and president of the association, and Mr. Frank E. Winsor, chief engineer of the Metropolitan District Water Supply Commission, representing Gov. Joseph B. Ely, were other speakers at the banquet.

At the business session of the water works convention yesterday, a resolution was passed recommending that the funds to be expended in unemployment relief be applied to the provision of needed water works and other revenue-producing public works.

Instead of raising $20,000,000 as authorized through taxes on incomes in one year, the resolution recommends the raising of $7,000,000 a year for three successive years, amounting to 70 cents per urban capita. In almost every urban community today, the resolution points out, there exists a need for additional public facilities. To provide that need now would produce employment for many if not for all who are now unemployed. Water works, gas and electric properties are revenue-producing and are self-supporting with proper rates in force.

Water works distribution systems are universally in need of reinforcement, particularly in the residential sections, and many communities need additional water supply works or water purification plans. Now is the time to begin upon these projects, the resolution continues, because both materials and money can be secured considerably below normal costs.

"The principal result of such a program will be to initiate at least $150,000,000 worth of work to give employment, instead of attempting to distribute $20,000,000 equitably among 900,000 unemployed," the resolution reads.

Boston Art Notes

Vose Galleries

Paintings by Pauline H. Shirer may be seen at the Vose Galleries on Copley Square. Devoted to decorative painting, this artist applies a careful and discerning craftsmanship. Stipahod methods may pass easily in decoration but quality soon asserts its superiority. The choice of pigment, the line treatment, the various moods expressed are very appealing indeed.

The subjects are romantic fantasy—nocturnes, color symphonies, silhouettes, festivals. They are all reduced to a gracious pattern, and united by rhythmical effects. Trees are worked into line traceries, birds are outlined into lacy figures. All contributory details are pressed into ornamental service. The results are scenic, musical, exquisite.

Two panels, entitled "Peacock Fantasy," catch their pictorial idiom from the majestic lines of the peacock. "Flamingoes" is another charming treatment of a bird subject.

Often in the panels Miss Shirer uses what appears to be a liquid gilt, which adds an attractive note through its luster and metallic quality.

Boston Art Club

Contributions of oil and water color paintings by members of the Boston Art Club may be seen upon the walls of the club during these early autumn weeks. The names are familiar enough. Outstanding upon the list is that of Harley Perkins, who was an active member of the club half a dozen years ago, but who was considered a shade too modern in his artistic convictions. That he has been welcomed back with a set of canvases strongly flavored with "modernistic" French ingredients is significant. If the club will continue to enlarge its exhibiting ambit, it will increase its popularity considerably with gallery visitors of a liberal tendency.

Among exhibitors, there are Anthony Thieme, Vesper George, Frederick Kaula, Carl Nordstrom and Jacob Binder. Landscapes prevail. There are a few portraits and one or two still-life pieces.

The outstanding group, one generally finds in these members shows, is that of the water colorists. In this field, the Boston Art Club may boast of one of the best groups in America. Between Hopkinson and Pepper, Cutler and Perkins, it can collect a fine exhibition. They are all experimenters; they all have their distinctive styles. In their hands water colors become a serious department in painting, in fact a department which has come in New England to equal that of oils.

The contributions by Charles Connick have distinction with their frank color exuberance. D. A.

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CURTIS & SANGER SUSPENDED

NEW YORK, Oct. 2 (AP)—The New York Stock Exchange has announced the suspension of Curtis & Sanger for insolvency. The firm maintains three offices in Boston and one in Red Bank, N. J.

Monitor News on Air Daily From WHDH

AROUND the world at news in 15 minutes is featured by The Christian Science Monitor in its daily broadcast from Station WHDH (361 meters-830 kilocycles). This program, entitled "The Monitor Views the News," is given each week day at 6:30 p. m. (E. S. T.)

Television Holds Exhibit Spotlight

Television occupied the center of the stage in public interest at the Boston Radio Exposition, which opened in Horticultural Hall last night for a week's run. For the first time screen television on a regular home type receiver was shown and was declared very successful.

Miss Dai Buell, concert pianist, performed before the television camera at the studios of the Shortwave and Television Corporation of Boston.

A map of the world is hung up in the hall with electric lights showing the different countries which are sending out shortwave programs, which are being received by the Shortwave & Television Corporation.

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DRY BILL PUTS COMPLETE BAN ON WINE MAKING

Home Products and Grape Concentrates Reached by Sheppard's Plan

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2—The bill which Senator Morris Sheppard (D.) of Texas proposes to introduce into the next Congress to curb home fermentation of wines will apply equally to the widely advertised grape concentrates and to wine extracted from wine grapes at home, he made it clear today.

While Senator Sheppard's bill is identical with the one he introduced near the close of the last session of Congress, it has taken on added significance because of the rapid development of the grape concentrate and "wine brick" business since last winter by two large companies. Yet in spite of the notoriety given them, the quantities of these concentrates shipped from California each year is very small compared with the carloads of wine grapes that find their way east for consumption, Mr. Sheppard states.

The Texas Senator's bill does not aim at the sale of concentrates, and wine bricks as some press reports have indicated. It is much broader in its scope, making a law-breaker out of every person who allows grapejuice or cider to reach a stage where the law says outright it is intoxicating.

Large Loophole in Law

The bill would wipe out altogether Section 29 of the Volstead Act, which states, "The penalties provided in this act against the manufacture of liquor without a permit shall not apply to a person for manufacturing nonintoxicating cider exclusively for use in his home, but such cider and fruit juices shall not be sold or delivered except to persons having permits to manufacture vinegar."

Removal of this clause would make the possessor of fermented wine concentrates an unquestionable violator of the Volstead Act which in another section fixes intoxicating liquor as that containing one-half of 1 per cent or more of alcohol. The Wickersham report advocated deletion of this "anomalous" section of the Volstead Act, now to be proposed to Congress by Senator Sheppard.

Mr. Sheppard's bill would not penalize the distributors of wine concentrates themselves but would cut off their customers and make it impossible for them flagrantly to advertise "it is legal." The Senator believes the possessor of fermented wine is a violator of the law as it stands today but that it would be good judgment to change the law to remove all question. Federal courts have construed the act both in favor of and against the home wine maker. No court of final jurisdiction has passed on this point.

Concentrates Only a Part

Grape concentrate sales have attracted much more attention than the large consumption of California wine grapes, although actually they represent only about one-twentieth of the wine grape crop, Senator Sheppard declared. This he attributed to the widespread advertising campaign of the concentrate manufacturers.

A law requiring manufacturers of concentrates to put preservatives into their product would not strike at the base of the trouble so well as the law he is proposing, Senator Sheppard considers. He points out that such action would not stop those who make the entire wine in their homes. "There is a better chance to stop home manufacture if men know they are violating the law when they let the juice ferment," he says.

A second plea that something be done to stop the distribution of grape concentrates was forthcoming today from a wet, Senator Royal S. Copeland (D.) of New York, who accused the Administration of "conniving at an evasion of the prohibition enactments that makes a mockery of the eternal exhortation to the people of America to abstain from law violation."

Enormous Wine Output

Senator Copeland points to a survey made by the prohibition bureau which shows that more than 1,000,000,000 gallons of wine of 12 per cent alcoholic content have been made from California grapes. "Not only has there been no interference by the Government," he says, "but the Federal Farm Board has financed the production of grapes and grape concentrates for wine making with loans of about $20,000,000."

Both the wets and the drys object to the situation, Senator Copeland points out. The drys are naturally opposed to it and the wets object because of the discrimination in permitting wine growers to prosper while denying the same privilege to the growers of the products going toward the making of beer.

"It is obvious," the New York Senator declares, "that the sale of the product which in the course of six weeks turns into a wine with a 12 or 14 per cent alcoholic content was not contemplated by the devoted people who fastened prohibition on the United States. There is a tenuous technicality in one of the sections of the national prohibition act by which it is possible to authorize this, but these technicalities have in a multiplicity of cases been construed against the production of alcoholic liquor of any kind. Naturally, many opponents of prohibition are pleased with any breach in the dike, however small."

Eastern Rail Plan Backs Four Systems

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 2—Concluding an agreement for the allocation of all eastern railroads into four major trunk lines, the Committee of Railroad Executives which has been at work on this problem intermittently for several years announced yesterday that it had reconciled all divergent viewpoints and had forwarded the proposed consolidation plan to the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Although the conferees did not divulge the details of the plan, it was said on good authority that it closely paralleled the advance forecasts. In view of the conflicting claims of various railways, considerable compromise was found necessary, but the exigencies of the situation made it possible to reconcile the various ambitions of different lines.

The presidents of the four leading railroads in a brief announcement said:

"Although the commission's plan called for the assembly of five systems, the presidents believe that their plan in large part coincides with that of the commission."

The presidents of the New York Central, Pennsylvania, Baltimore & Ohio and Chesapeake & Ohio-Nickel Plate signed the statement.

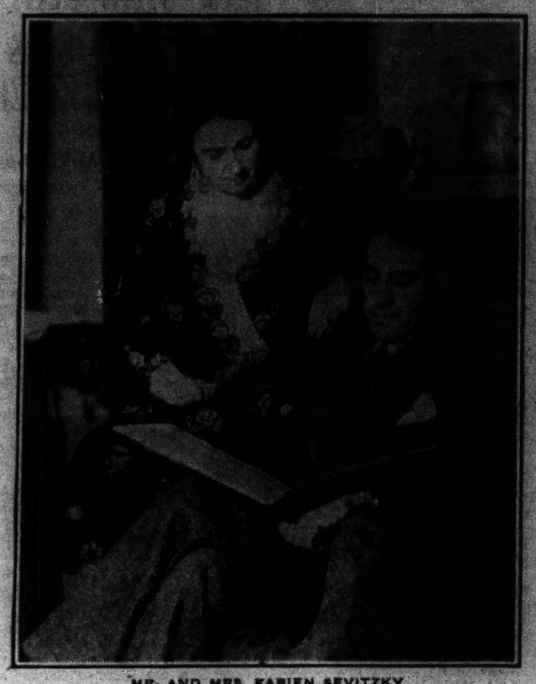
EARTHQUAKE AREAS TAX-FREE IN JAPAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—Districts devastated by earthquakes are exempt from both national and local taxes by an imperial ordinance promulgated this month.

The ordinance followed petitions from regions affected by the severe earthquakes of last fall.

Obstacles Left Them Cheerful



MR. AND MRS. FABIEN SEVITZKY

Sevitzky, Who Likes America, Waits for Ability to Be Seen

Musician and Wife, Who Escaped From Russia During Revolution, Now in Boston—He Is Nephew of Serge Koussevitzky

By JANET MABIE

After hearing criticisms from Europeans who come to the United States ready to be paid handsomely for telling what is wrong with America, from the lecture platform, it is a pretty welcome and amusing thing to run across Mr. Fabien Sevitzky, who is a Russian and thinks we are all right, and that our country is charming.

Mr. Sevitzky has lately come to Boston to conduct the concert orchestra at the Metropolitan Theater. You may have heard that he is a nephew of Mr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, but that will be about all you have heard, for it seems that Mr. Sevitzky prefers to let people find out for themselves whether he has ability or not, as compared with the customary method of explaining one's talents at length as a prelude to living up to them, as the case may or may not be.

He is an amusing man, if you wish to consider him apart from his quite unusual musical competence, which I first heard discussed at a dinner and after I had seen him conduct but once.

"Sevitzky? Ah yes," someone said; "He is one of Stokowski's men. Very brilliant. Plays the double bass like his uncle. And he has an ensemble of his own that is one of the best things in this country. He stuck to it until he got a lot of Philadelphia people interested enough in the ensemble to back him. He's one of those fellows who doesn't tell you, either, what a great musician he is."

Compared With Russia

You might, if you like, conclude that Mr. Sevitzky's approval of the United States and its people could be based quite strongly on a comparison between this country and his native Russia, from which he escaped eight years ago. But I do not think that would take everything into account. It is true that, although his affairs here have not been without some obstacles, they have run a good deal more smoothly than they could have continued to run in Russia.

On the other hand, and if you can believe it in the face of constant reiterations that the Russians are temperamentally a morose race, I think it is partly because Mr. Sevitzky is inclined to be a cheerful and optimistic man at heart that he has had a pleasant experience in the United States, and has wished to remain here and become an American citizen.

You get only snatches of his story if you spend an hour with him. Especially if he has just finished conducting an overture, when it is easy to see that the job makes heavy demands on him. He is taller than he seems to be on the lighted conductor's stand. He has finely modeled features and, if you can believe it, there is something in them to give you a fleeting recollection of Dante's look.

People have said that, on the conductor's stand, he bears a curious and fascinating resemblance in gesture to his uncle. Certainly there is something to be noticed in the use of the left hand which people interested in platform presence would do well to consider. But in his whole manner you cannot find a single thing of the stormy implications of futility and grief, which it is customary to understand all Russians sustain, but lightly disguised.

Fled From Moscow

The tale of the Sevitzkys and their arrival in the United States deserves a more meticulous telling than it can have here. When Mr. Sevitzky fled from Moscow, where he was happy, a soloist in the Moscow Imperial Theatre, he was alone. When, by devious redoubled stages, he arrived in Warsaw, he encountered the lady who is now Mrs. Sevitzky. She is a singer. She was in flight, too. Perhaps neither of them knew quite where flight was going to lead them. They could not even cross the border together. What might succeed as a way for one could not possibly contain safety for the other.

But now in the smooth and untroubled countenances of both it is impossible to find anything but the vaguest and most detached hints of what a man and a woman may feel when disorganization of the artistic life which was complete and beautiful only yesterday, changes everything into a "mess."

At any rate, the Sevitskys came together again in Europe, and made their way to the United States. They had almost no money; almost the last of Mr. Sevitzky's carefully hoarded English pounds had bought a way past scowling guards on the way to the frontier and a place of hiding among the preposterous belongings of gold smugglers on their way over the border. But if they did not have money, the Sevitskys had courage and reasonably cheerful hearts notwithstanding, and a conviction that there would somehow be a place for the things they could do in the United States.

Numerous Incidents

They came in, of course, through Ellis Island. Such red tape. So many questions. So many eyes to examine passports seemingly in order.

Fortunately there were humorous incidents to temper the anxiety. There was, for instance, the spry vaudeville agent who sprang unbelievably at them waving a contract for their services, and they to be paid enough in a year to keep them in preposterous grandeur for five years. They had to laugh at that. So it was true, what everyone had heard in Europe, about the way Americans did things, throwing money about as children throw marbles over a polished floor, to hear them rattle.

They had to refuse the contract. It is not easy to jump from the world of the Moscow Imperial Theater into the baffling miscellany of the music hall.

But people, even strangers, became, of a sudden, curiously kind to the Sevitskys. And pretty soon there was a place for Mr. Sevitzky under Mr. Leopold Stokowski's baton in the Philadelphia Symphony, and a contract for Mrs. Sevitzky for a concert tour through Mexico; arranged so that for the Mexican tour, the two could go together. And there was time to plan for the ensemble that has made such a name for itself in Philadelphia and which, contrary to some reports, Mr. Sevitzky has by no means abandoned.

Charming Pair

And now, in Boston?

They make an amusing and charming pair as you see them in the dressing room at the theater or sit with them in a near-by restaurant. They make you think of children, cheerful, politely engaged in tasks which please them. You think of children running up a hill in the wind. She is very lovely, very animated. Neither grows very long-faced about art. Mr. Sevitzky seems to view his position in Boston in quite simple, uncomplicated terms. He is here to appear at appointed times, to produce good music with the assistance of a good orchestra. He does not make pronouncements about the repairs needed in the musical tastes of American motion picture audiences. He himself knows only one type of musical performance; the careful, conscientiously selected, irreproachable type. He is not the man to turn aside and browbeat people about what they ought to like. I think he would not say it, but he well knows that, in time, virtue, even before motion picture audiences, will have its own reward.

For the rest, he is content with the chance to train a good orchestra, trusting to the ageless hold good music, competently performed, has always been able, in the end, to exert over people.

AIRPLANE HOOK-ONS VIEWED AS ADVANCE

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2 (AP)—Airplane contacts at night with a cruising airship, accomplished by two naval fliers, were viewed yesterday by the navy as a distinct advancement in a new aerial development.

Training for their rôle as heavier-than-air pilots aboard the U. S. S. Akron, Lieuts. D. W. Harrigan and H. L. Young showed by repeated hooking on to the Los Angeles that this maneuver will not be limited to daylight. The Navy Department pointed out that this accomplishment is distinctly American. Hook-on and take-off experiments were said never to have been tried by Great Britain, France, Italy, or Germany.

DRIVE PLANNED TO PUT POSTAGE RISE INTO LAW

Placing of Post Office on Self-Supporting Basis Is Brown's Aim

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2—To aid President Hoover in reducing administrative expenditure, the Post Office Department is planning a determined drive to secure from the next Congress authority to raise the postage rate on first class mail from 2 cents to 2½ or 3 cents, it has been learned.

Mr. Walter F. Brown, Postmaster-General, is known to have been conferring with administration leaders in Congress on the question of securing support for the required legislation, and although they believe there is too much popular opposition to the proposed increase to permit its passage through Congress, the Post Office Department remains determined to do everything in its power to secure the rise.

The annual deficit in the department now amounts to approximately $110,000,000. Mr. Brown has estimated that an increase of ½ cent in the first class rate would produce an additional $65,000,000 annually, whereas an increase of 1 cent would provide $130,000,000, or enough to leave a substantial margin of profit after wiping out the deficit entirely.

Political leaders feel the public is in no mood to pay an extra cent or even half cent on its first class letters, but advocates of the Post Office Department measure think the public is beginning to realize the obligation the Government is under to effect administrative economies at this time and would be willing to stand this increase in the cost of its postal service.

Mr. Brown has continually emphasized in his public remarks the intention of the framers of the Constitution to establish the Post Office Department as a self-sustaining public service. He has pointed out that it was self-sustaining until Congress began to saddle it with unprofitable new transportation routes as a stimulus to colonization of the West—a form of subsidy, Mr. Brown declared.

This also applies, it is asserted, to the present policy dictated by Congress of subsidizing air lines by giving them postal contracts at rates considerably above the revenue received by the post office for air mail.

These policies, according to Mr. Brown, have loaded the postal revenues with a huge burden, which is not a proper charge against postal funds. But believing that the mistake was made 80 years ago in not distinguishing between expenditures for postal service and those for non-postal service he now sees the remedy in an increase on first class postage rates rather than in a change in congressional policy toward the post office.

He has pointed out that although other classes of mail come further from paying their cost than first-class, nevertheless this is the privileged class and the one most able to bear an increase in rate.

The deficit for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1931, after subtracting non-postal expenditures, amounted to over $100,000,000, it is said at the department, although final accounts have not been completed. It is held certain to represent a substantial increase of the 1930 deficit of $68,215,987 and the 1929 deficit of $35,461,176.

In view of this steadily increasing deficit, Mr. Brown has pointed out that if "postal rates had been increased in the same ratio as wages and services since 1885, the letter rate today would be 7 cents an ounce."

"We are getting," he said, "from 2 to 3 times more for our postal dollar in the sending of letters than for any other dollar which we spend."

Guards Tighten Lid On Oil Shutdown

OKLAHOMA CITY, Oct. 2 (AP)—The military lid on Oklahoma's flush oil wells was pounded down vigorously yesterday and National Guardsmen again were ordered into the cluster of great gushers on the doorstep of Oklahoma City.

New orders of Lieut.-Col. Cicero I. Murray hushed what operations remained in the Oklahoma City field. The orders followed charges from royalty owners of illegal production and oil runs under the cover of night.

Governor Murray has signified his intention of keeping the wells closed until oil prices increase to $1 a barrel.

FEDERAL HIGHWAY AID CONTINUANCE ASKED

SALT LAKE CITY, Oct. 2 (AP)—The American Association of State Highway Officials asked yesterday that the present federal highway aid of $125,000,000 a year be continued and assured the Government that the states would put to beneficial and economic use any emergency funds made available for unemployment relief.

Mr. Frederic E. Everett, highway commissioner of New Hampshire, was elected president of the association, and Mr. W. W. Mack of Delaware, treasurer.

Illinois Orders Cut in Gas Rates For Texas Supply

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 2 — Important cuts in gas rates were ordered by the Illinois Commerce Commission yesterday as a condition to allowing the two public utility companies here to use their new 1000-mile pipe line to bring natural gas from Texas.

The order calls for a 6½ per cent reduction on domestic gas and for about 31 per cent reduction in heating gas as "a temporary experimental rate schedule" for Chicago. The company had offered to lower its domestic rate 3.5 per cent and its heating gas rate 22 per cent. Ten days are allowed for the new rates to be accepted.

The companies concerned are the Peoples' Gas Light & Coke Company, and the Public Service Company of Northern Illinois, the former serving Chicago, the latter a large suburban area and other counties. Cuts ordered for the latter are slightly lower than those required of the Chicago concern. Further hearings on the issue are to be held late this month.

The proposals in the order are "not necessarily disquieting," was the comment of Mr. George F. Mitchell, president of the Peoples' Gas. The company will study the order and reach a conclusion within a few days, he said.

CAROLINA'S EXPORTS GAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—Exports from North Carolina totaled $81,356,142 in 1930, according to figures compiled by the Department of Commerce. Only 11 states in the Union showed greater dollar value of exports, and two of these were southern states, Louisiana and Texas. Last year's total for North Carolina was the largest since 1924, with the exception of 1929.

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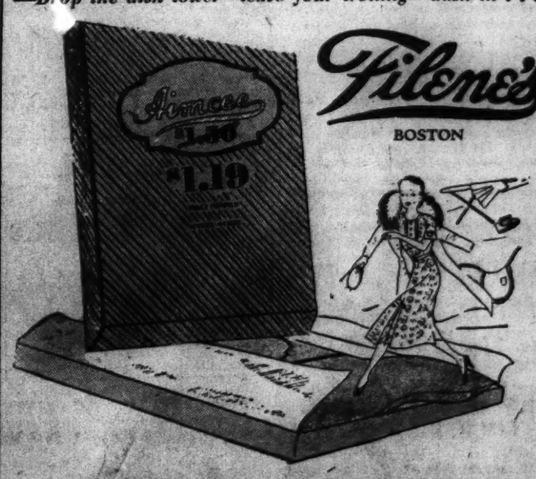

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PRISON INMATES GAIN CHANCE TO WIN UNION CARD

(Continued from Page 1)

a percentage of its men as possible for reentry into honest life.

"The teaching of certain trades has not met this problem, although it has proved a help. Many of the prison activities are useless to men when they are again outside. The idea of teaching them to make a legitimate living is thus defeated.

"What we hope to accomplish through the arrangement with the Building Trades Council—an arrangement which was possible because of the far-sightedness of the organized labor leaders—is to form a link by which the activity during the period of imprisonment will naturally lead to decent, useful and self-respecting work."

Learn Fundamenials of Jobs

As an outgrowth of the coöperative system the prison colony has made an advance in the theoretical training of inmates employed under the direction of skilled union laborers. Workers on construction jobs meet in bi-weekly classes under their foremen and are taught the underlying fundamentals of the work in which they are engaged. As one example, the unskilled workers on building construction have progressed through a course on the building of houses to the point where they are enabled to read blueprints and work from them.

The buildings at the Norfolk colony, which ultimately will house about 1200 inmates, have been constructed under the joint plan. Physically, the arrangement differs widely from that of the conventional prison. A high wall surrounds the wide acres of the prison colony in which the present facilities ultimately will be expanded to include 124 units. Within the wall, there are no locks, keys or armed guards. Every effort is made to place the inmates upon a basis where a sense of social responsibility can be developed.

Develop Responsibility

The Norfolk plan contemplates careful classification and division of prisoners into small groups. In units of 50 they are housed and fed separately under the direction of a house-officer or assistant. A definite program for each man to fit his physical, social, vocational and avocational needs is developed. This classification, with individual treatment, is believed by Mr. Gill to hold the key to successful penological treatment.

The method by which the "joint responsibility" of the inmates is developed was begun during the period that the wall was being built with the aid of prison labor. Mr. Gill organized a council composed of men selected by the inmates from their own number. Voice was given to any complaint instead of permitting it to be secretly "nursed" among the men.

Committees were named to handle specific problems, such as the quota of construction work. With the engineers, the committee laid plans for a full week's activities—computed not on the basis of a limited "prison" week, but upon the amount which outside laborers would perform.

Marks Upward Step

"Two bananas and Saturday morning off" was the reward if the workers finished the six-day schedule in five days. Out of 52 weeks, Mr. Gill reported, a week's job was done in five days 40 times.

"Development of joint responsibility must be recognized as fundamental," Mr Gill declared. "At Norfolk we tell the men frankly 'If you will help us, we will help you.' We attempt to develop in them a sense of joint responsibility for the conditions and environment in which they move. This with individual treatment of each case lies at the base of our system."

Mr. Gill emphasizes that the Norfolk plan is not to be regarded as a panacea, but rather as an advanced step in prison practice. It contemplates separation of the "anti-social" prisoner from those toward whom advanced methods of rehabilitation can successfully be directed.

Drys at Spokane Strengthen Lines Of Law's Defense

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPOKANE, Wash., Oct. 2—Stirring appeals for effective organization and action in support of the Eighteenth Amendment rather than placid consideration of and self-satisfaction in its acquirement were heard yesterday by ever increasing audiences attending meetings of the Allied Forces for Prohibition, assembled in the Lewis and Clark High School for the second day of their campaign.

Meetings here are highly successful, hundreds of new members being added by the Allied Campaigners to the list of supporters of the National Prohibition Defenders.

Support of the dry cause by Spokane's leading newspapers and a growing membership in Allied Youth, organized here last summer, indicate that this community is better prepared than many to meet the challenge of nullificationists, speakers asserted.

Miss Norma C. Brown was the guest speaker at a luncheon yesterday given by business and professional women. She made it plain that it is the duty of every citizen to obey the Eighteenth Amendment so long as it is the law of the land.

Col. Raymond Robins pleaded for a 10-year trial of federal control of the liquor traffic honestly applied before passing judgment on the Government's ability to enforce the law.

CHILE LIFTS SIEGE IN TWO DISTRICTS

SANTIAGO, Chile, Oct 2 (By U. P.)—The Government yesterday lifted the state of siege in the province of Antofagasta and in the department of Talcahuano.

Martial law had existed throughout Chile since the July revolution until a month ago when it was lifted everywhere except at Antofagasta and Talcahuano, where disturbances had caused the Provisional Government to keep it in effect. Following the naval mutiny of last month, troops remained in control at these two places to prevent further possible disorders. The Government had planned to eliminate all military control throughout the country prior to the national election, which is scheduled for next Sunday.

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Communism in Mid-Europe And Italy Is Found to Be Definitely on Down Grade

Not Politically Strong in Austria, Beyond the Pale in Hungary, Has No Place Under Mussolini, but Is Dominant in Czechoslovakia

WHAT COMMUNISM IS DOING TO THE WORLD
Fifth of fifteen articles

ITALY AND CENTRAL EUROPE

The survey of Communism carried out by correspondents of The Christian Science Monitor points to Communism in Italy and central Europe being definitey on the down-grade. Although numerically the second strongest political party in Czechoslovakia, its achievements there have been negligible, and its voting power declined 20 per cent between 1925 and 1929. Moreover, there has recently been a split between the two wings of the party thus seriously reducing its importance.

In Hungary and Italy, the existence of a Communist Party is forbidden by law. The former country had a Communist dictatorship for three months in 1919 and it is believed that there is still a considerable Communist element functioning "underground." In Italy, Communism was never very strong numerically and at present all its leaders are either in exile or in prison.

Austria, which at one time feared it might follow Hungary's example and experience a Communist dictatorship, reports that at the election of 1930, the Communists polled only 21,004 votes throughout the whole country.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME—So far as any outward manifestations are concerned, Communism in Italy is practically nonexistent. Now and again, the police announce the arrest of Communists and the discovery of Communist plots. Propaganda leaflets are frequently distributed among the workers.

But the well-organized Communist Party which was so active before the Fascist Government dissolved all political parties in November, 1926, no longer exists. All its leaders have fled the country—some of them are in Russia—or have been banished to the islands.

Consequently any Communist organization can have only an underground and precarious existence and its potentialities for causing trouble to the Government are very much circumscribed. Moreover, the vast majority of the opponents of Fascism in Italy are at least equally, if not more, opposed to Bolshevism.

The influence of the Communist Party in Italy was never very great in spite of the direct support it received from Moscow. Its strength was mainly derived from its alliance with the more powerful Socialist Party, which, before the Fascist Revolution of 1922, held the Italian workers under its sway.

After the collapse of the so-called Red Revolution in the fall of 1920, which culminated in the temporary occupation of the Italian factories, the Communists, who had hitherto formed the extreme Left wing of the Socialist Party, broke away from the Socialists and formed a party of their own. The party had a small membership, but conducted most active propaganda. It came to an abrupt end after five years of exciting existence.

In the present Italian Parliament there are, of course, no Communist members, nor is there any Communist representative in the Senate. The same may be said of the municipal administration, which is exclusively in Fascist hands.

The last occasion when it was possible to test the strength of the Italian Communist Party was in 1924, two years before its dissolution. In the general elections held in that year the Communists polled 263,674 votes and secured 19 seats in the Chamber of Deputies. They alone among the opposition parties increased their number of seats from 12 to 19. They also gained votes in towns where no serious Communist nucleus existed.

Communists Have Yet To Be Represented In Austrian Parliament

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA—Communism has never had a representative in the Austrian Parliament. At the last elections, in November, 1930, this party polled only 21,004 votes, 10,601 of which came from Vienna. In the capital, out of a population of 1,865,780, the number of organized Communists is not more than 5000. In the provinces their number is negligible, and they do not play an important rôle in provincial or municipal elections.

On May 1, some few hundred Communists hold their own special processions through the streets of Vienna, and the larger provincial towns, and no opportunity of causing unrest among the unemployed is lost. Apart from the burning of the Palace of Justice during the Vienna riots of July 15, 1927, which has been attributed to Communist activities, they have not caused any serious public disturbances.

Owing to economic conditions, an increased tendency toward more radical ideas has been noticeable among the younger workers in industry for some time past. These people are not communistic in theory or outlook, but the Communist Party would like to claim them as their own. The intellectual Communists of whom one heard much a few years ago have faded into the background, and it is doubtful whether the official organization now recognizes them.

Moscow has made many unsuccessful attempts to establish in Vienna the center for its propaganda in central Europe and the Balkans. Bela Kun and a number of other "staff" Communist organizers have been expelled from time to time. To these foreign sources, especially to the money which they supply, are traced the few Communist activities which exist as well as the Communist daily Die Rote Fahne (The Red Flag), which has a very small circulation.

Great apprehensions were felt after the war, that the turmoil created by the return of the defeated armies, the disruption of the former Austro-Hungarian Empire by the peace treaties and the subsequent economic distress, would inevitably lead to a Communist régime in this State as it did for a time in Hungary. But Communism has never scored any important success here.

When the former monarchy was replaced by a federal republic on Nov. 12, 1918, the Social Democrats came into power in Parliament and their program—extremely socialistic, but always constitutional—attracted leaders and forces which might otherwise have become communistic.

In the Municipal Council of Vienna, the Social Democrats have maintained their large majority since 1919, and have adopted a policy of far-reaching social welfare schemes which have improved the standard of living of the working class and given much employment.

These things have proved guarantees for social and political tranquillity. The heavy taxation of the wealthiest sections of the population to pay for such schemes has produced a social revolution which even the working class realizes could not be more quickly or effectively achieved by Communism.

Communism in Hungary Beyond the Pale Plays Its Part Underground

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUDAPEST—It is almost impossible to obtain a true picture of the strength of Communism in Hungary at the present time. Legally, the Communist Party is not allowed to exist, and there are no Communist representatives in Parliament or any local bodies and no press organ. In such circumstances, it is only natural to find that the Communists here work more "underground."

In Budapest and a few of the larger provincial towns a number of organized Communist centers are stated to exist, but nowhere are there likely to be "nests" of more than 200 or 300. Hungary had three months of Communist rule—the régime of Bela Kun, March to May, 1919—which left an indellible impression upon the ruling and middle classes and made them determined to avoid a repetition of the experience at all costs.

With the exception of Bela Kun, there are no native Communist leaders of any influence or ability. Kun was long ago expelled from this state, and his activities are now directed from Moscow to central and Balkan Europe, with occasional secret visits here. From time to time, police round-ups of Communists and seizures of Communist literature and secret printing presses are reported; the persons arrested are generally very young and not agitators, but the dupes of secret agents of Moscow who enter Hungary with false passports and money for propaganda purposes.

At the same time it cannot be gainsaid that certain economic and political conditions have, in the past few years, turned many of the younger workers on the land and in the towns to consider whether their discontent cannot be removed by the adoption of more radical methods.

Hungary's agricultural crisis due to the failure to sell its surplus grain abroad has produced great poverty on the Hungarian Plain, the absence of a thorough land reform and of a state system of unemployment grants, are among the economic conditions which make qualified observers doubtful about the future; while politically, the continuance of the present dictatorship hardly ensures that future gradual political development based upon coöperation with the middle class which this state needs. Communist agitators are hoping that unconstitutional opposition will break out if the dictatorship continues. They think that then their chance will come.

Communists Play Big Part in Parliament Of Czechoslovakia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE—Communism is strongly represented in the Czechoslovak Senate and Parliament.

Founded in 1921, as a split from the Czech Social Democrats, the Communist Party embraces Czechoslovaks of all nationalities. In the general elections of 1925, it secured 933,711 votes, 13.14 per cent of the total electorate, and at the last election in 1929, 754,444, which, though a considerable reduction, gave it 30 representatives in Parliament and 15 in the Senate.

The Communist Party is the second largest in the state, and might have used its numerical strength to great advantage in Parliament. But it has merely "carried a policy of negation to its logical conclusions" with the result that its numbers far outweigh its political significance.

During the last 15 months, serious misunderstandings between the political and trades union sections of the Communist Party have led to a definite breaking away of the latter section, which took with it very many supporters. The issue between them was that of implicit obedience to Moscow in all questions of policy. This, the trades union section refused to accept. Hence, if a new election were to take place in the near future, the result would probably be very much less favorable to Communism.

Communism is strong in the northwest Bohemian and the Kladno coalfields, in the industrial district of Moravska Ostrava and in the more backward provinces of Slovakia and Ruthenia.

Undoubtedly in the latter case, the extravagant promises that the success of Communism would lead to a general dividing up of the land among the peasants had great effect with these primitive peoples.

In other cases, discontent with political and economic conditions rather than any faith in what Moscow could do to help, was responsible for the support given to the Communist Party.

One of the outstanding leaders among the Communists in Czechoslovakia was Dr. Bohumil Šmeral, who has spent the greater part of the last 10 years in Moscow, where he was in close touch with Stalin. Dr. Šmeral has now definitely left Czechoslovakia and settled in Berlin where he intends to devote himself to literary work. The party publishes a daily Rude Pravo, which is constantly being confiscated by the government here.

The Czechoslovak Communist Party has had a number of violent clashes with the authorities during the past few years, particularly in Prague and the northwest Bohemian coal field. The recent movement toward wage reductions in industry—as a step toward a general fall in prices—was fully exploited by the Communists. The success attained, however, was very small.

Communism in Czechoslovakia is for the present declining, though it is difficult to prophesy what may happen if unemployment continues to increase and general economic conditions get worse. Financial aid from Moscow undoubtedly finds its way in, to support Communist propaganda through the Rude Pravo and other ways.

Communism makes a strong appeal to a large number of the younger intellectuals, but hitherto this has shown itself in literature rather than in any political activity.

OMIT UTILITY DIVIDEND

CHICAGO, Oct. 2—Electric Household Utility Corporation has omitted the quarterly dividend of 50 cents due at this time.

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Narcotics Commissioner Urges Drastic Action Against Hashish

Only Two States Report Laws to Prevent Spread of Plant—Report of Wickersham Commission Told of Drug's Perils

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2—Drastic action must be taken to prevent the spread in the United States of the use of marijuana or hashish, a tenacre patch of which was reported growing within the municipal limits of Philadelphia, according to Mr. Harry J. Anslinger, United States Commissioner of Narcotics.

After a careful study of the situation, Mr. Anslinger finds only two states have taken measures to restrict the use of this drug. Attention was directed to this menace in the report of the Wickersham Commission, in which it warns against this dangerous narcotic which is such a problem in some of the Near Eastern countries.

At the recent convention of commissioners on "uniform state laws" Mr. Anslinger advocated a country-wide ban on the drug. "The seriousness of this situation escaped interest at the time the Wickersham report was published," said Mr. Anslinger, "but its importance cannot be overemphasized when it is realized that not only is it possible to purchase marijuana cigarettes at the corner drug store, but there is no legislative restriction against their sale. Instances of criminals using the drug to give them courage before making brutal forays are occurences commonly known to the narcotic bureau."

Given to Guests at Party

A mother of a family recently wrote Mr. Anslinger, declaring that at a party which her daughters had attended, marijuana or hashish cigarettes had been passed out to give the guests a "thrill." Probably in that state and community there was no prohibition on the distribution of this dangerous drug.

"It is reminiscent of the situation in Egypt," Mr. Anslinger continued. "Though hashish has been smoked for generations there, within the past two years the indulgence has gone suddenly to new limits, led on by groups who considered it the 'smart thing to do.'"

Mr. Anslinger deplores the lack of legislation in most of the states. "California and Texas are practically the only states having restrictive legislation against the drug," he says, "and elsewhere the situation is shocking, to say the least. I have several stacks of correspondence from various parts of the country urging that some steps be taken by the Federal Government. Bales of these harmful cigarettes have been sent to me by an agent whom I sent out to purchase them. He was able to buy all he wanted without difficulty at New York drug stores."

Three distinct species of the plant are mentioned by the Narcotic Bureau, all of which may be grown in any state in the Union, but botanists maintain all three to be merely varieties of the same plant Cannabis sativa, or common hemp. When properly used, it has a definite commercial value as is seen in the manufacture of rope. The plant is found wild to the south of the Caspian Sea and in central and sou'hern Russia and is probably indigenous to the lower mountain sections of these lands. Since it was first described it has spread to all parts of the temperate and tropical regions of the world.

Composition Is Obscure

Its composition as a drug is still obscure, partly because of the variety in individudal specimens. It contains two alkaloids, cannabinine and tetano-cannabine, the former being volatile. Another substance, cannabinon, is probably the chief active component.

According to those who have made a study of this drug and its effects, one of the first symptoms is a gradual weakening of the powers of controlling thought. Sounds are greatly exaggerated.

The Wickersham report stated that the drug made the user appear "drunk or crazy." But it is not cumulative in its effect, and the sudden discontinuance of its use produces no serious after effects.

The plant from which this drug is taken is an annual herb with angular, rough stems and deeply lobed leaves. It is the tough fibers that form the hemp of commercial use, though the products of several totally different plants are often included under this general term. It is a member of the hop family, Moraceae, with a straight, erect, undivided stalk from 3 to 16 feet in height. If not crowded, ascending leafy branches develop from the nodes.

Laws Urged on Loco Growth

Loco weeds, concerning which there has been much agitation to make their growth a crime, are leguminous plants of the genera Astragulus and Lupinus, which seriously affect cattle and sheep. Cattlemen would be glad of any plan to rid the South and West of these pests. Loco weed is quite often ascribed to many things to which it does not belong, merely because persons who understand Spanish interpret loco as meaning mad, hence any plant which is harmful in this sense is incorrectly spoken of as a "loco weed."

Recent seizures of marijuana at the seaboard indicate that it is being smuggled into California on fruit boats from South America. It is also grown to some extent in California. A favorite method is to plant it between rows of corn so it is concealed from view. A can of hashish now sells at approximately $1.50 in wholesale lots, each can containing enough marijuana to make about 41 cigarettes, retailing at 25 cents each and showing a large profit in the business.

Marijuana Ban Proposed

At the conference on uniform state laws, the following ban was proposed on marijuana:

"No person shall plant, cultivate, produce, manufacture, possess, have under his control, sell, prescribe, administer, dispense or compound cannabis indica, etc., or any preparation or derivitive thereof, or offer the same for sale, administering, dispensing or compounding."

Exceptions proposed to the act which would make it lawful for the drug to be handled for medicinal purposes necessitated postponing action for another year. Mr. Anslinger declared that this exception would provide an unnecessary loophole in the restriction, for practically none of the domestically grown plant is used for pharmaceutical purposes, he asserted.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas—Judge W. S. Anthony sentenced Alfonso Rodrigues, charged with possession of "marijuana", to two years imprisonment following a verdict of guilty by the jury. The defendant attempted to get around the law on a technical error, claiming that the newly adopted state law had spelled the drug incorrectly. Judge Anthony decided, "The Legislature's poor spelling, if such is the case, was close enough to reflect the law-makers' intent."

Haiti Takes Over Three Departments

PORT AU PRINCE, Haiti, Oct. 1 (By U. P.)—Haiti celebrated a national holiday yesterday when the Government took over three additional departments from American officials under the agreement signed last August whereby Haitians will replace Americans in the government service as rapidly as possible.

The changes were made largely in the department originally called the Agriculture Service Technique, and which now is divided into two departments, Agriculture and Education. Several of the Americans who had been employed in Haitian government work sailed for home yesterday on the steamship Kittery. Twenty left yesterday, and the last of them are scheduled to sail Saturday.

Only three departments remain in charge of Americans: The office of the financial adviser, the general receiver, which includes the customs collectors and the Haitian constabulary, which still contains many officers from the American Army.

President Stenio Vincent personally installed the newly appointed Haitian heads of departments, and elaborate ceremonies marked the turning over of the offices to native officials.

Reports were circulated yesterday that changes in President Stenio Vincent's Cabinet are imminent.

PENNSYLVANIA LOADINGS

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 2—For the week ended Sept. 26 Pennsylvania System handled 115,055 revenue cars, compared with 112,787 last week and 145,638 last year. From Jan. 1 cars handled totaled 4,816,583, compared with 5,846,352 in the like period of 1930.

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A glance at Witherbee Court arrests the attention and admiration of the most casual observer. A long, low building of Tudor architecture with steep gables nestles in the center of a prolific garden. The building is long and rambling so that each apartment can have cross ventilation and two, and in most instances, three exposures. Casement windows overlook the garden and the rolling greensward of the Pelham Country Club golf course.... Perfect apartments of 4 rooms, 2 baths and dining alcove cost from $140; and 6 rooms and 3 baths from $200. Living rooms on the top floor have double-height beamed ceilings following the inner contour of the gables. A wood-burning fireplace is built in every living room.... Witherbee Court is preferred by fastidious New York families with social and club contacts in Westchester. Inspection is invited.

Custer Arms, *Bronxville*
671 Palmer Avenue, adjoining Bronx River Reservation; Dining Alcoves; Fireplaces; Cedar Closets; Restaurant 4 rooms from $130; 5 rooms from $140; 6 rooms 3 baths from $185.

Thornycroft, *Scarsdale Manor*
Garth Road. Sleeping Porches; Dining Alcoves; Cedar Closets; 3 rooms from $90; 4 rooms from $130; 5 rooms from $150.

Locust Arms, *New Rochelle*
59 Locust Avenue. Dining Alcoves; Fireplaces; Porches; 3 rooms from $90; 4 rooms from $125; 5 rooms from $140; 6 rooms 2 baths from $150.

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BOARD REPORTS NEW PLANS FOR MUSCLE SHOALS

Declares Fertilizer Manufacture There Feasible and Desirable

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Oct. 2 (AP)—A joint commission appointed on recommendation of President Hoover reported yesterday it had decided on a threefold plan for operation of the Government's $150,000,000 power project at Muscle Shoals.

The commission, meeting here for a series of conferences, announced the plan, which has in view primarily the manufacture of fertilizer by private interests, would be recommended to President Hoover forthwith.

The commission issued a statement, setting forth the manufacture of fertilizer, coöperative scientific research, and establishment of industrial chemical operations as essential adjunct to the manufacture of fertilizer had been found "economically feasible and desirable," and would be the main features embodied in its proposal to the President.

The statement said the commission had found the properties could be used and operated for "quantity production and manufacture if types of commercial fertilizer of greater concentration than those which are now sold the farmer."

"It is the definite conclusion of the commission," the statement added, "that the foregoing public benefits can best be obtained by private operation under lease contracts through coöperative negotiations."

The commission's plan, which it explained is tentative and subject to change, provides the leasing of the properties to a lessee, who will pay a "reasonable rental on mutually agreeable terms" for a period of 50 years, with the Boulder Dam clause on renegotiation after 10 years as to the price, to be included.

"Preference as a lessee should be accorded to a corporation, exclusively owned and controlled by an organization of farmers," the statement said, "provided such organization is prepared financially and otherwise to carry out the purposes of legislation equally and effectively or better than privately owned corporations."

It was said there should be authority to sell surplus power at the switchboard, first to manufacturers of commercial and industrial chemical products, and second, to others—states, counties and municipalities having preference.

Up-river development, including Cove Creek Dam and an equalization dam below Wilson Dam, to increase the rental in fair proportion to the benefits derived, is included in the commission's plan.

BORAH GREETED ON RETURN TO CAPITAL DESK

(Continued from Page 1)

of the American people and help the world out generally.

"There never was a more propitious moment," he said, "for slashing naval disbursements. War threatens the world in no direction. Governments are far more interested with their own peoples—in lifting from their bent and burdened backs the almost unendurable loads they are carrying in the form of taxation and economic tribulations."

"It seems altogether probable," he said, "we will have to deal with the question of taxes at the coming session of Congress. There is nothing quite so conducive to extravagance and waste as the habit of passing the cost of running the Government over to posterity. We ought, in the first place, to cut governmental expenditures to the lowest practicable level. There would be some compensation in this depression through which we are passing if there should result from it a thorough overhauling of governmental expenditures. And, after we have cut expenditures as much as possible, we ought then to pay as we go. We will not spend nearly so much if we do."

Referring to the agitation for beer he said: "I do not see anything in these proposals about referendums and beer and kindred propositions. They would not settle the question at issue. There is just one proposition with reference to prohibition, it seems to me, and that is, repeal or not repeal. If the Eighteenth Amendment is wrong, it is fundamentally wrong. None of these proposals reaches the heart of the controversy, and would settle nothing. The Eighteenth Amendment is in the Constitution, and it seems to me the sole question is: Do the American people want to take it out of the Constitution?"

Asked for his reaction to the new drive for American entry into the World Court recently launched by Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, Mr. John W. Davis, Mr. George W. Wickersham and others, Senator Borah said he was more than ever opposed to American entry since the Court's decision on the Austro-German Customs Union. "The verdict," he said, "branded the Court indelibly as a court of politics, instead of a court of justice."

When informed that M. Pierre Laval, Premier of France, has already expressed a desire to meet him when he reaches Washington, Senator Borah said he would extend a cordial welcome.

"I don't want to discuss now," he said, "any of the questions that will automatically be brought up when M. Laval is here. For my own part, I have long been convinced, and still am, that until there is a sweeping revision of the treaties of Versailles and St. Germain, there can be neither enduring peace nor economic tranquillity on the other side of the Atlantic. Nor can there, in my judgment, be any practical approach to the question of disarmament."

On the subject of the war debt moratorium, Senator Borah expressed hearty approval and gave his assurance that Congress would pass the matter with expedition. He was certain there is no need to call an extra session of Congress to secure its passage before the time limit, which is within a week after Congress is scheduled to convene.

The summer also strengthened Senator Borah's disapproval of the operations of the Farm Board. The original act, he maintained, never intended the board to hold 2,500,000 bushels of wheat over the market. The surplus should have been disposed of in foreign markets as fast as it was acquired instead of being hoarded, he declared.

Mrs. Sun Declines Any Rôle in Nation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PEIPING, China—Mrs. Sun Yat Sen, wife of the founder of the Kuomintang, Nationalist Party, has issued a statement declining to take any further share in the political development of China under any group at present in power in this country.

She declares that her views are the same as those she expressed in 1927, when she left China for Soviet Russia. At that time, she declared that Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, her brother-in-law, and his associates, including her own brother, Mr. T. V. Soong, had departed from the plans for political development laid down by her husband.

It was rumored, when Mrs. Sun returned to China this summer, that she would take some part in the separatist government set up at Canton, and also that she would mediate between the rival governments. Mrs. Sun sent a statement to the leading Chinese papers declaring these rumors were untrue, and that she does not intend to take any part in the politics of China.

In an interview, Mrs. Sun said that she still believes that China will develop politically only by coöperation with Soviet Russia, as her husband believed. She said that she is not a member of the Third Internationale, and that she knows positively that rumors of a connection between the Third Internationale and the Canton Government are false.

Mrs. Sun has a large political following in China. Her antagonism to General Chiang and his Government has, it is believed, weakened his standing with many Chinese.

AUBURN AUTO STOCKS

R. H. Faulkner, president of the Auburn Automobile Company, said that new car stocks in the hands of dealers currently average approximately two cars per dealer, with used car stocks averaging 2¼ cars.

TAX ON WEALTH FOR EDUCATION, IS BUTLER PLAN

Fourteen Multimillionaires Said to Agree to Give Half Their Money

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 2 (AP)—A plan whereby wealth would be taxed and proceeds would be used for governmental education of all youths was outlined yesterday by Gen. Smedley D. Butler. He said 14 multimillionaires who represented wealth of $5,000,000,000 had announced themselves willing to give 50 per cent of their money to back his plan.

The plan which he outlined on the eve of his departure on a western lecture tour was his first extensive interview which he had given since his retirement from the marine corps two days ago.

He warned that unless the scheme or a similar one was put into use soon, mob violence and revolution would face the United States, as a protest against poverty, widespread unemployment and unequal distribution of wealth.

General Butler's plan contemplates taxation of wealth, the proceeds to be appropriated by Congress for use directly and indirectly for unemployment relief by providing nation-wide school building, road construction and subsidies for invention and infant industries.

He revealed that he had conferred, at their request, with the millionaires on the "serious situation confronting the Republic." These men, he said, stand ready to give up 50 per cent of their wealth by taxation to back his plan which they believe will block by legislative action what mobs may seek to achieve by force.

The men, whose names Butler refused to reveal, are willing to relinquish their money, he said, only on condition it would be placed in the hands of an extragovernmental agency uncontrolled by politics.

"If people know something real is being done for them they will not act hastily — although they are hungry," he said. "That the bulk of the nation's wealth is concentrated in the hands of a few is one of the things ordinary people are thinking about.

"Another is that there are so many millionaires in the Cabinet."

Under General Butler's plan no one under 19 years old would be allowed to work but would be taught a trade in government schools. He estimated that between 50,000 and 60,000 schools would be necessary for education and that employment and building material sales would be materially benefited in constructing them. Roads would follow and thousands of teachers of all types would be needed.

Real estate men would be subsidized to tear down tenement houses and erect homes, modern in every respect.

"One of the greatest outlays of the Government would be for expansion and support of a bureau of inventions to encourage every form of new appliance, machinery or other inventions of modern science," General Butler said.

"Labor would be taken up in the manufacture of these new articles and in the production of greater quantities of other products. The aviation industry should be subsidized. Quantity production would bring the price level down, bring, say, autogiros within reach of the average citizen.

"The plan is not a five-year plan, nor a 10 or 20-year plan, but a perpetual one. It should go on continuously if we are to create new and satisfied generations of Americans to carry on the Republic with clean bodies and healthy minds, unburdened by economic worries."

Glasgow Jobless Riot in Streets

GLASGOW, Oct. 2 (AP)—Mr. John McGovern, Labor member of Parliament, who was suspended from the House of Commons last July, is in jail and Glasgow streets are littered with wreckage left by last night's unprecedented rioting by the unemployed.

Fifty thousand jobless men clashed with the police when the latter tried to disperse them in the night, and early this morning the rioting started again, when police tried to check a mob of looters breaking down store doors.

The looting today began while most of the police were concentrated on the Glasgow green where last night's most serious encounter took place.

Mr. McGovern and 11 others were arraigned today on a charge of "forming part of a disorderly crowd, threatening violence and committing a breach of the peace." They were sent to jail until tomorrow when they will be tried.

LONDON, Oct. 2 (AP)—Charges of "repression" were hurled at the Government, and threats of resistance were made by a group of left wing Laborites from the Clydeside district of Scotland in the House of Commons today as a sequel to rioting in Glasgow last night.

STEADY RAINS CAUSE NEW CHINESE FLOOD

SHANGHAI, Oct. 2 (AP)—A new China flood was revealed to the national flood relief commission today in a telegram from Mr. B. L. Pond, resident manager of the Chinese International Famine Relief Commission at Yunnanfu, Yunnan Province.

Mr. Pond declared there were 25,000 fatalities and 5000 square miles of territory were inundated as the result of continual rains in the Yentsing district of northern Yunnan Province.

ECUADOR RECEIVES MINISTER

GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador, Oct. 2 (By U. P.)—Dr. Ismael E. Arciniegas, the first Colombian Minister to Ecuador since diplomatic relations were broken five years ago because of a boundary dispute, arrived here yesterday en route to the capital at Quito. He was welcomed by city authorities and the Colombian consul.

RAILWAY HEAD STRESSES NEED OF CO-OPERATION

Advantages of Closer Union With Communities Served Are Pointed Out

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 2—As coöperation develops between traction companies and the communities they serve, an entirely new aspect will be given the local transportation industry, resulting advantageously to itself and the public, Mr. Charles Gordon of New York, managing director of the American Electric Railway Association, declared in an address before the closing session of the association's fiftieth annual convention here yesterday.

"At the present time," Mr. Gordon said, "there is every evidence of coöperation developing between the traction companies and the communities. I can foresee the communities themselves providing an increasing part of the physical transportation, particularly that represented by fixed structures in the public streets.

"I believe that rapid transit, surface rail lines, trolley buses and automotive buses will be universally treated as an integral part of community transportation systems and that they will be substituted, one for the other, as changes in volume and character of traffic may dictate.

"The form of franchise, I believe, will be gradually improved so that, while protecting the community against exploitation, it will be flexible enough to meet changing conditions and to offer the management the incentive to initiative. I look for more, not less, rail mileage in our large cities and ultimately a revitalized and expanding industry of increasing economic and social importance."

Mr. Gordon also recommended that members of the association continue their advertising campaigns. About $10,000,000 was spent in the last year in such advertising, he said.

LONDON WOOL SALES

LONDON, Oct. 2 (AP)—There was a large attendance at the wool sales today. Good, general buying was noted, and merinos were frequently withdrawn due to the high asking prices. Slipes were in good demand and Cape of Good Hope and Natals were frequently bought in. The sales will close on Oct. 7, instead of Oct. 6, as previously announced.

Hoover Dam a Product of Electricity; Electricity a Product of Hoover Dam

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2—Electricity is doing a large share of the work of building Hoover Dam, whose principal product when it is completed will be electricity.

Electric power is being used in providing compressed air to operate the drills used in boring the huge tunnels through which the river is to be diverted, a report made by Mr. L. N. McClellan, chief electrical engineer of the Reclamation Service, states. It is operating large shovels that load rock excavated from these tunnels and fans that keep them ventilated. Electricity operates machine shops that keep tools and equipment in condition. It furnishes illumination and refrigeration for the entire enterprise. It will operate an electric railroad that is to be constructed to haul gravel to the dam site. It is operating pumps to lift water 2000 feet from the river to the new government town at the top of the divide.

When the contractors arrived at Black Canyon, electric power was there waiting for them. Before it let the contract covering the construction of the great dam itself, the Government had advertised for the power that would be needed in connection with the construction work, had made the award and a transmission line had been run 230 miles across the desert from San Bernardino, Calif. The contractor had only to put the electrical energy to work.

The Southern Sierras Power Company which is furnishing the power was able to furnish cheap power for construction purposes since it is to be a purchaser of electricity from the Government when the project is completed and can use its transmission line then to carry power in the opposite direction.

PERTH SCHOLAR GOES TO U. S.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PERTH, W. Aust.—Dr. J. E. L. Cairns, Ph. D., a graduate of the Western Australian University, recently received an appointment to the Carnegie Institute at Washington on work connected with terrestrial magnetism. He received his doctor's degree at Cambridge, Eng., for research dealing with thermal diffusion of argon and helium gases. Later he is to go to the Carnegie Observatory at Huancayo, Peru.

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BUDGET SHOPS

Left—Exact copy of Bruyère's bouclé coat with grey krimmer. Cavalier blue, green, black and Spanish tile. Sizes 12 to 20.

Right—Hawaiian lei collar of blue wolf on bouclé weave coat. Black, green, brown, Spanish tile. 14-40.

55. each

Left—Vari-colored bouclé material is used at the sleeve and neck-line of this women's Canton crepe afternoon dress—an idea that comes straight out of the Parisian mind of Bruyère. Persian red and green, or black, brown or navy. 36-42.

22.50

We know the importance of galyak on felt. That's why you'll find it trimming this draped tricorne (*right*) and banding the crown of the close-fitting cap like the hat at the left.

8.50 each

Right—For informal afternoon wear the Budget Shop features Canton crepe in the new high shades, with adaptable Vionnet lines. Hand-fagoting and bead trimming are good details. Black, Spanish tile or Persian green. 36-42.

22.50

BUDGET SHOPS — SECOND FLOOR

Discretion *is the better part of* VALUE

Lord & Taylor

FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

REAL ESTATE UP $1,117,166,654 ON NEW YORK LISTS

Tentative Assessment Takes In Several Great New Buildings

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 2—New York City's tentative assessment of taxable real estate for 1932 is $19,296,985,571, an increase of $1,117,166,654 over 1931, according to the annual assessment roll made public by Mr. James J. Sexton, president of the department of taxes and assessments, yesterday.

Tentative personal assessments for 1932 are $796,444,690, as compared to $807,161,985 last year. With the completion of special franchise assessments and certain of the personal property assessments early in 1932, it is estimated that the total tentative assessment of real and personal property will be $20,718,430,261.

Mr. Sexton attributed the "stupendous increase" in the face of existing conditions as "further evidence of the greatness of New York City and the confidence that builders and financial institutions have in it." Of the billion dollar rise, he said, $437,482,588 was attributable to the completion of new buildings, including several skyscrapers, during the year.

The larger part, however, is due to new dwelling laws by which $790,825,775 is levied against property which for 10 years has had partial exemption.

Probability that the increased assessment roll would permit a tax rate reduction of about eight points, bringing the present basic rate of $2.57 down to $2.49, was voiced by Mr. Charles L. Kohler, director of the budget. Mr. Kohler said that the 1932 budget was expected to show a $10,000,000 increase. This, deducted from the $26,000,000 additional revenue provided in the tax roll increase, would allow $16,000,000 for tax reduction.

Heading the roll for skyscrapers is the Empire State Building, the city's largest single realty assessment, placed at $42,000,000, an increase of $29,000,000 over last year, when it was still incomplete.

The Equitable Office Building is listed at $31,750,000, and the Bank of Manhattan at $26,500,000.

The new Waldorf-Astoria leads the hotel list at $28,000,000, and B. Altman & Co. the department store list at $17,700,000.

John D. Rockefeller again heads the personal estate assessments of residents with $1,100,000.

Accord With Wharf Workers Is Sought

Conferences were held today at the Boston Grain and Flour Exchange Building between union longshoremen and steamship operators in efforts to adjust their differences. Upon a satisfactory adjustment depends the signing of a new working agreement and the averting of a strike.

Mr. Joseph P. Ryan, president of the International Longshoremen Association, arrived today from New York to take charge of the situation. Longshoremen walked out shortly after beginning work today but were persuaded to return after President Ryan had urged patience pending the outcome of today's conference.

The walkout started at Commonwealth Pier when longshoremen working the American-Hawaiian Company steamers Californian and Iowan said they could not work under conditions in effect at that pier. They objected to the Luckenbach Company employing non-union men at the same pier. This company has been using non-union men for several days when the union longshoremen walked out on that company owing to a dispute over the weight of the sling-loads.

Gov. Joseph B. Ely was in communication with union officials and urged that every possible step be taken to prevent any further trouble at this time.

Reich Reduces Period of Paying Dole by 6 Weeks

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Oct. 2—The full dole is to be paid German unemployed henceforth only for 20 instead of 26 weeks, according to a decision by the administration of the Unemployment Insurance Fund yesterday, which has now been agreed to by the Government.

The measure is intended to enable the insurance company to meet heavy expenditures of expected increase in unemployment to 6,500,000 this winter. The new measure it is believed means great hardship for the workless who will now pass into the second category where they receive the so-called crisis doles six weeks earlier than before.

Crisis doles are even lower than ordinary doles and are paid only after strict scrutiny of the unemployed's needs. The jobless stay in this category 32 to 45 weeks whereupon they are taken off the dole lists and then must depend upon local communities for support.

On Sept. 15 Germany had 4,324,000 unemployed. Of these some 1,326,000 received full doles, 1,122,000 came under the crisis category, while 1,150,000 received no doles and were supported by communities. More than 700,000 were without such aid altogether. The new measure will cost the Reich, which pays four-fifths of the crisis dole and communities which contribute the remaining fifth, 70,000,000 marks, about $17,500,000. Coming on top of a recent cut in miners' wages and a notice to terminate wage agreements which has been given by employers all over the country, dole reduction has increased unrest among the people.

Motortrucks Show Low Accident Rate

With 7 per cent fewer accidents in August than in July, Massachusetts motortrucks produced the second best safety record of the year. The lowest accident record of the year was made in April. The August record, totaling 654 accidents, was 33 per cent below that of the same period last year.

Ninety-five per cent of the 13,360 vehicles competing in the third state-wide commercial vehicle interfleet safety contest run by the Governor's Committee on Street and Highway Safety operated without an accident during the month. This percentage is the highest of either the present contest or the two previous competitions.

The accident rate was only 20.94 per 100,000 hours of operation, a figure only slightly higher than that of July, the low month of the year.

The group winners included the Pittsfield Yellow Cab Company of Pittsfield, which won first place in the taxicab division for the sixth time in eight months and the fourth month in succession, and the Boston Park Department fleet, which recorded its third victory.

BOLIVIA LOWERS WAGE CUT

LA PAZ, Bolivia, Oct. 2 (By U. P.)—The Council of Ministers decided yesterday to reduce salaries of government employees by 10 per cent only, instead of 20 per cent as originally planned. Municipal authorities, it was announced, are taking drastic measures to prevent increase in the cost of living.

Leaders in Women's Exposition

ORGANIZERS OF TENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION

From Left to Right—Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Chairman of the Exposition Board; Miss Lena Madisen Phillips, President of the National Council of Women.

Women's Rise in Arts and Business Shown in New York Exposition

Increased Opportunities Promise Always to Fill Mother Hubbard's Cupboard, Fair Reveals —Part in Invention Work Stressed

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 2—Mother Hubbard's cupboard need never again be bare with all the opportunities now open to women to earn money, as shown in the tenth annual Exposition of Women's Arts and Industries, at the Hotel Astor, New York City.

By means of several hundred exhibits it is proved that almost no barriers remain to check woman's achievement and her consequent ability to stock her cupboard as she pleases. An old-fashioned food competition engaging a number of apartment house dwellers shows that the modern woman, who pays her own way, has by no means lost the skill of her grandmother in cooking the groceries she has purchased.

Wages for women are on the upgrade, the exposition shows. And, regardless of business conditions, women are succeeding in numbers of new ventures while entrenching themselves more firmly in the lines which have been long open to them.

Nine years ago at the first of these expositions, while visitors were exclaiming over the "unusual occupations" upon which women were entering, The Christian Science Monitor printed an article calling attention to the fact that even in the field of invention, which popular conception barred to women, they had been winning some measure of success ever since the early days of the Chinese Empire.

This year women inventors have the center of the show. Twenty-two of them sit every afternoon and evening in a row down the middle of the grand ballroom of the hotel with models of their inventions on tables before them.

Inventions Touch All Fields

The inventions include all sorts of ingenious devices for the big city dwellers: a clothes drier to hang on the radiator, a miniature washing machine shaped like a flower and designed to cleanse garments and an under-the-bed wardrobe.

Mrs. Beulah M. Henry, who is popularly known as the "Lady Edison" for her 42 inventions, displays a typewriter ribbon which produces five copies without the use of carbon paper. During the past 15 years there has been a steady increase in the number of patents issued to women and now the records at the Patent Office in Washington show that 15,000 have been granted.

The common assumption that inventions by women are largely restricted to household articles is wrong, according to Mrs. Oliver Harriman, chairman of the board of directors which each year puts on the show. Less than one-fourth are in the household field and by far the largest number are in the fields of industrial arts, transportation and agriculture.

"One of the most valuable of women's inventions," says Mrs. Harriman, "is the Coston flare which is used by coast guards and mariners all over the world for signalling. It was invented and patented by Mrs. Martha J. Coston. Many of the inventions of women have had to do with railroads, including devices for the comfort of travelers, improvement of roadbeds and rails, traffic signals and block signals."

The cooking competition began on the first day of the show with an apple pie contest in which the judges were radio performers, a man chosen from the audience and a young lad picked up on the street. It will close on the final day of the show, Oct. 6, with a general contest, in which the daily winners will participate. Apple pie was chosen as a typical American dish. On some days German, Italian, Scandinavian-Finnish, and French recipes are being followed, with a bronze medal for the winner in each contest and a new table-top gas range for the final award conferred by the Consolidated Gas Company which initiated the event.

Fashion shows, a shorthand contest, a beauty clinic, radiocasting instruction, music by a women's orchestra, a test of 48 public school boys and girls, visual education, under the direction of Mrs. Grace Allen Bangs of the Fox Film Corporation, and dancing are featured on the program and every evening messages are sent by cable to foreign women on some topic of current interests.

Governors Send Messages

Messages from eight governors were sent to Mrs. Katherine Bleecker Meigs, the new "social secretary to the Nation," who heads the department recently established in New York City by the Postal Telegraph Company to answer requests from women.

On the opening night Miss Lena Madesen Phillips, president of the National Council of Women, presided; Mrs. Harriman welcomed the guests, Mrs. Margaret Sanger spoke on birth control, Mrs. John Henry Hammond of the Berry School in Georgia and Mrs. Charles H. Sabin and Mrs. D. Leigh Colvin on prohibition.

Mrs. Sabin, speaking as national chairman of the Women's Organization for National Prohibition Reform, argued that repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment will restore prosperity, while Mrs. Colvin, president of the New York State Woman's Christian Temperance Union, asserted that "for the first 10 years of prohibition our country experienced a period of prosperity far exceeding that of any other time in its history, while the $2,500,000,000 formerly spent for liquor was used to buy better homes, better clothes and the comforts of life."

Economic questions and employment problems will be discussed on other evenings during the show and on the evening of Oct. 5 reports will be given on the number of signatures obtained during the week to the disarmament petition of the National Committee on the Cause and Cure of War.

Lake Renamed After Botanist

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HIGHLANDS, N. C.—Mr. Henry William Ravanel, noted Charleston botanist of the nineteenth century, has just been honored here by the Highlands Museum and Biological Laboratory by having a lake named for him. The body of water in question is that on which the Weyman Memorial Laboratory is situated, until recently known as Lake Lindenwood.

Mr. Ravanel's career in the botanical field was a long and distinguished one, he having devoted 20 years of his life to the study of botany.

He was also an author of note on botanical subjects, was at one time agricultural editor of the Weekly News and Courier, a Charleston newspaper, and later chief botanist in the South Carolina Department of Agriculture.

Among his most outstanding contributions to botany is a five-volume work, "Fungi Caroliniani Exsuucati," the first published series of named species of American fungi. He collaborated in a second series with Mr. M. C. Vooke, celebrated English mycologist, of which eight volumes devoted to the species of South Carolina, Georgia and Texas were published.

"Ravanella," a species of uredinese, was named for him. He has the distinction attributed to him of studying minutely more forms of the vegetable kingdom than any other American botanist.

WHITE STAR ADDS MOTORSHIP 'GEORGIC'

Another transatlantic motorship is to be added to the Boston, New York, Liverpool service, in conjunction with the Britannic, largest cabin liner in the world, it is announced by officials of the Boston office of the White Star Line. The new vessel is the Georgic, which is to be launched Nov. 12, at Belfast, according to cable advices just received.

Accommodations for 1550 passengers, in cabin, tourist and third class, are to be provided on the Georgic, which is 680 feet between perpendiculars, 82 feet beam and 27,000 gross tons. The Georgic is to be modern in all respects, including external lines, propelling machinery, equipment and furnishings.

ROBERTS-SILLERS BILL PASSED

JACKSON, Miss., Oct. 2 (AP)—The Roberts-Sillers cotton reduction bill, embodying the plan recently adopted by Texas, was passed in the Mississippi Senate early last night after extensive debate. The vote was 39 to 7.

CITIES URGED TO PLAN CARE OF HOMELESS

Weather Change Brings Need of Relief for Unemployed

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2—With a report on a study of the homeless, by the Family Welfare Association of America, in hand, the President's Organization for Unemployment Relief today advised communities to plan for the care of the homeless next winter.

Bread lines, soup kitchens and public hand-outs of food and clothing should be avoided as much as possible and types of service designed to meet individual needs substituted, the association's report says. A division of work between agencies or a central bureau to coördinate effort was said to be necessary.

The study indicates that several cities already have begun to reorganize their programs for the homeless for the winter. New York, Chicago, Seattle, Wash., Philadelphia, Minneapolis, Minn., and Milwaukee, Wis., are among those now engaged in a revamping of programs which will avoid last winter's difficulties or meet changes in the character or size of the problem.

The suggestions made in the report are based on a study of experience during the last year in a number of carefully selected cities. "If the experience of these and other cities offers any warning, it indicates the necessity for immediate planning if the homeless are to be cared for intelligently and adequately during the approaching winter," Mr. Linton B. Swift, executive secretary of the association, said, in transmitting the report.

"With the sudden occurrence of inclement weather," the report warns, "literally swarms of unemployed men seeking assistance will descend on city institutions for homeless. Without time for planning and germination of ideas, cities without plan will be faced with the same bedlam of uncoördinated activity or inadequate feeding and housing facilities which many cities encountered last winter.

"Cities which last winter won a reputation for bread lines and other uncontrolled relief are likely to find themselves a catch basin this winter for 'knights of the road' and unemployed from other cities and rural areas. Cities with more constructive efforts may expect increases from their local unemployed, single men whose resources have become exhausted as their period of unemployment lengthens out.

"Many men 'getting by' during the summer by sleeping in parks or empty houses will be forced to seek relief when the weather changes. The necessity for community protection in connection with rendering service to those in need forces action before increased numbers of men find makeshift relief through panhandling or criminality."

City plans, according to the report, are including an increasing number of private and public agencies which give either general or specialized service to the homeless man. These vary, but many include employment or job placement, clothes, recreation, institutional care for disabled, assistance to veterans, as well as food and housing services. A trend that is said to stand out is the increasing use of central bureaus of application and registration through which all homeless pass.

San Diego Idle Barter Labor for Necessities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN DIEGO, Calif.—The old community storehouse plan, made famous by Virginia colonists, is being used successfully here to help solve the unemployment problem.

Under a banner bearing the slogan, "Help the Unemployed Help Themselves," more than 250 of the city's jobless have organized an association which barters labor directly for groceries and other necessities.

Scrip is issued by the Workers' Benevolent and Protective Association to its members in pay for labor. This scrip is negotiable at the organization's storehouse, and with merchants where the group has credit.

When the association was first formed several weeks ago, all of the unemployed were classified according to their trades. An experienced worker in the various trades was appointed department head. Hence the organization has construction, landscaping, electrical and other departments.

MINIATURE BOOKS LOANED TO LIBRARY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMHERST, Mass., Oct. 2—Mr. and Mrs. Paul S. Walcott of Greenfield have lent the Jones library their collection of 500 miniature books, built up in the last five years as a hobby.

The collection includes a book printed by Elzevir in 1628 and another of 1630. The smallest book is about the size of a thumbnail. Subjects range from recipes to Bible stories for children, and works in a West African dialect, a Dutch history, a French children's tale, a Polish religious work, a Sanscrit text and an Arabic Koran are included.

Books under one inch in height include an English Almanac for 1638, Lincoln's speeches, Galileo's letter to Mme. Christina, Le Petit Parolsien, a New Testament published by Bryce in Glasgow, and Schloss' almanac for 1839. The oldest book, dated 1579, is an English history.

Contracts Upheld In Britain Against Pound-Loss Claim

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Oct. 2—The British Government, the Monitor learns, has decided to adopt a firm attitude in maintaining the inviolability of contracts in cases where certain foreign sellers are claiming relief from losses due to the recent devaluation of sterling.

Such cases have arisen chiefly where contracts have been made for deliveries to purchasers in Britain of goods to be paid for in sterling. These losses, it proves, are largely balanced on the other side by a corresponding disadvantage incurred by British nationals who are required to carry out all their contracts for sale, at depreciated sterling rates, of goods manufactured when costs of production were relatively higher.

It is pointed out that no relief was afforded to those adversely affected when sterling was appreciating in terms of commodities, both during the deflationary period prior to 1925 and again in the last two years. In these circumstances it is held that the strict letter of the agreements must be maintained, not only in the interests of justice but also to sustain confidence in international commercial integrity.

Germany, the Monitor understands, adopted a similar position during its post-war inflation experiences, when contracts were enforced until 60 per cent depreciation in the value of the mark had occurred.

Port Everglades Put on Itinerary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla.—Port Everglades has been made a port of call on the annual winter Caribbean tours of the United Fruit Lines.

The announcement has just been made by Mr. F. L. Wray, chairman of the Broward County Port Authority, who has just returned from New York, where negotiations were completed.

Two 20-day cruises a month for January, February, March and possibly April and May are scheduled for this winter. This will mean the opening of the first steamship passenger service between Greater Miami and Central and South America.

Port Everglades has one of the deepest harbors on the south Atlantic coast, having an average mean depth of 35 feet.

The harbor was completed two years ago and the first large freighter docked in 20 minutes after leaving the Gulf Stream. It is said to be one of the easiest harbors to enter on the coast. Last winter the Federal Government recognized the harbor and appropriated $44,000 for its annual maintenance.

DO-X Adds $7200 To American Charity

NEW YORK, Oct. 2 (AP)—Charity was benefited $7200 by the visit of the transatlantic aerial liner DO-X to New York. Checks for $3600 each have been presented to the American Red Cross and the German Red Cross from the proceeds of the sale of tickets to inspect the giant flying boat at North Beach Airport.

About 25,000 people have paid 50 cents each to be conducted through the craft. Thousands of these also paid an additional 50 cents to a boatman to be taken to the DO-X, which spent part of its time here at anchorage in Bowery Bay, near the airport. An additional 75,000 have viewed it from a distance, but did not pay to go through it. Half of the admission fees went to charity.

LINDBERGHS SUFFER DUCKING IN YANGTSE

HANKOW, China, Oct. 2 (AP)—The monoplane of Col. and Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh capsized in the Yangtse River here today, throwing the famous fliers into the water, but they were rescued quickly by men from the British aircraft carrier Hermes.

The upset occurred while Colonel Lindbergh was turning the plane about on the surface of the river preparatory to a take-off on another volunteer flood survey flight. The body and a wing of the plane were damaged.

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Try This Better Fuel

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CITIZENS START CLEAN-UP DRIVE IN NEW YORK CITY

'Committee of One Thousand' to Attack Field of Racketeering

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 2—A citizen effort to test the difficulties which police and other law officials allege obstruct their effective prosecution of the rackets that exact millions in tribute from the city's industries every year has been launched by the Committee of One Thousand.

At a meeting yesterday the committee set in motion machinery for its own racket investigation, and according to its chairman, Mr. William Jay Schieffelin, it will have the voluntary services of a trained investigator to test the strength of local prosecution methods. Mr. Schieffelin said the committee preferred to withhold the name of its investigator.

Instead of attacking the entire field of racketeering at once, the committee proposes to take it up racket by racket. When a strong case has been developed against a racketeer through direct contact with his victims and his practices, the evidence will be placed in the hands of the district attorney and the police commissioner for final action.

Beyond announcing its intention, the committee for purposes of effectiveness will not publish the progress of its investigation. It has in hand 3324 complaints against racketeering, affecting about 12 different lines of business, Mr. Schieffelin said. These have come to the committee since March, and in no instance, it is said, was a complainant willing to testify publicly against the extortionists.

Simultaneously with its anti-racket program, the committee announced the organization of a speakers' bureau under the chairmanship of Mr. L. O. Rothschild, "to interpret the findings of the Hofstadter Joint Legislative Committee investigating the city administration before various groups throughout the city, and to arouse citizens to a more militant civic-mindedness. About 150 speakers will be enlisted, Mr. Schieffelin said, to "acquaint the public with the activities and functionings of the city administration and to secure an honest, efficient municipal government for New York."

In addition the committee has formed clean-up committees in 48 New York City churches, neighborhood and settlement houses in a cooperative move to actively support the State's investigation of the municipal régime.

Since March, when the committee pledged its aid to the Hofstadter Committee in bringing to light negligence and inefficiency in the various municipal departments, it has placed in the hands of the legislators information concerning 117 matters, including graft in the police department and the board of education, gambling houses, the city's alleged inefficient records system, building and fire department violations, and alleged political influence in the board of standards and appeals.

The committee has 13 groups through which it is making its survey, looking toward corrections and improvements in governmental practices. Its lawyers division, organized last March, opens to citizens a channel through which their complaints may be assured of an impartial hearing, and thorough investigation.

FIRM TO SUE STATE OF NEWFOUNDLAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. JOHNS, N. F.—Action for $10,000,000 damages against the Newfoundland Government by the Reid Newfoundland Company and subsidiary companies is to be heard Nov. 9. The action arises as the result of a writ issued by the Government for forfeiture of timber licenses in the Gander Valley area.

It is claimed that the International Power & Paper Company in Newfoundland and the Dominion Newsprint Company were willing to purchase the property for $10,000,000, and it is alleged that the issuance of the writ prevented the sale.

CUSTOMS STATISTICS FOR PORT OF BOSTON

Customs statistics on Boston's commerce show that 123 steamers, 11 schooners and one airplane, a total of 136, arrived here from foreign ports during September, compared with 118 steamers, 14 schooners and one airplane in September last year. Arrivals for nine months this year numbered 1211 vessels, against 1319 for the similar period a year ago.

Passengers arriving at Boston from foreign ports numbered 1731 from overseas, 123 from Newfoundland, 7975 from Canadian ports, and 199 from the West Indies, Central America, and Bermuda, a total of 10,018. In September a year ago, 12,211 passengers arrived. For nine months the passenger arrivals totaled 35,558, compared with 47,442 for the similar period in 1930.

Arch Culture Fashion Shoes

$3.94

Brown Ties—Brown Straps
Black Ties—Black Straps

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LOWELL, MASS.

Pollards A. O. Pollard Company

The Store for Thrifty People

LOWELL, MASS.

Sale

Dr. Clinton's Arch Helping Shoes For Women

$3.95 pair

Oxfords—Straps—Ties

Basement

Half of Potato Crop Offered to Diggers

By the Associated Press

London, Ont., Oct. 1

SEVERAL farmers in this vicinity are offering to split their potato crop 50-50 with anyone who will dig it.

Potatoes bring only 50 cents a bag retail in London and 25 cents wholesale in the field. Growers say they lose money digging them.

CHINESE FACTIONS DEFER PEACE MOVE

HONG KONG, Oct. 2 (AP)—Officials of the insurgent Canton Government said today peace negotiations had been held up pending receipt of a reply from President Chiang Kai-shek to the Canton demand that he resign as head of the Nanking Nationalist Government.

The recent controversy in Manchuria between China and Japan served to start peace negotiations between the two Chinese factions.

GENEVA, Oct. 2 (AP)—Dr. Alfred Sze, Chinese Minister to London, has declined to accept the post of Foreign Minister, it was learned in authoritative quarters today, and will remain here to urge the settlement of the Sino-Japanese conflict by the League of Nations Council.

Rotarians in Far East Asked to Work for Peace

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 2—An appeal to Rotary Clubs of China and Japan to work for the settlement of difficulties between the two nations in Manchuria was sent yesterday from headquarters of Rotary International here.

The message, signed by Mr. Sydney W. Pascall of London, president, and Mr. Chesley R. Perry of Chicago, secretary, was as follows:

"Rotary International unites Rotary Clubs of China and Japan. We rely on your members to use their helpful influence in the cause of international peace and good will."

Clubs receiving the message are in 14 cities in Japan, three in China, two in Manchuria and one in South Manchuria.

Plan a bean supper with Friend's

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Boston Souvenir Package

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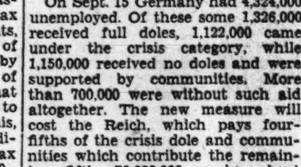

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THE HOME FORUM

Dr. Samuel Johnson Visits Wales

EACH summer it is my privilege to spend happy hours in a remote Welsh valley, flanked by moor and lonely mountain top and engagingly blocked at its upper end by a wall-like granite crag over which, at one corner, drops some two hundred feet a stream of liquid silver, floating out sometimes into a veil of grayest gossamer and forming the sweetest waterfall in Britain. Each summer when I clamber up the pretty fern-decked glen, threading the tree trunks to look into the wild basin that receives the splashing flood or to follow the children of the party up into the dark fir wood in search of adventure, I have with me a sort of remembrance of a queer companion—a cumbersome top-heavy personage, not at all suited to the picture. Yes, incongruous as it may seem, when visiting what some of my readers may have already recognized as the waterfall near Rhaiader-yn-Mochnant, I am invariably conscious that Doctor Samuel Johnson, dressed in a heavy gray traveling coat, top boots and a tricorne hat, is accompanying me.

And this because, in September of the year 1774, he really visited Wales and saw our waterfall. It is just as we turn out of the small gray village to take the narrow four-mile-uphill lane that he joins us, riding along (invisible to all but me) on a stout gray cob lent him by his kind host at the vicarage: and when we, at last, sight the end of the valley and the gleaming fall upon the mountain's brow, he catches us up and I see him talking earnestly to Dr. Worthington, who is also on horseback, or laughing at Mrs. Thrale, who rides on a little "pad" beside him. All are bent upon viewing the fall from the wet rocks and it is amusing to remember that, on the day they really came, its impetuosity had been increased by a dam artfully contrived in the moorland above which, being cut by workmen at the moment of their arrival, must have provided the distinguished travelers with an augmented display.

Few persons will remember this incident, for few are even aware that Doctor Johnson ever visited Wales. Yet he did, and, of all those books which might have been written, the one I sometimes most deplore is the account that Boswell tried to persuade his friend to produce after his four months' tour from London to the end of the Lleyn peninsula and back.

And how nearly we got it! The journey to the Hebrides had occurred the previous summer and all the winter and spring, as he prepared the famous Journal for the press, Johnson must perforce have lived with memories of rock, peak and heather. No wonder then that, when the summer came again, he remembered his pleasure amidst the wilder scenes of nature and was pleased when his kind friends, the Thrales, invited him to accompany them to Wales, where Mrs. Thrale had inherited an estate in remote Caernarvonshire. In fact, he wrote and told Boswell that he rejoiced in this opportunity "to see with so much convenience a new part of the island." Lively, pretty, kind-hearted Mrs. Thrale, the best friend the Doctor ever possessed, was a Welsh woman, and the pleasure of the party must have been heightened by the anticipation of visits to the country houses of her relatives and friends.

Setting out from Streatham in a coach and four in July, they traveled by a circuitous route, going first as far north as Derbyshire, then turning south again to Chester and entering Wales by the Vale of Clwyd. Johnson, who once told Boswell that he thought life had little better to offer than driving across country in a chaise, was now able to enjoy this pastime to the full. The journey can be followed, though rather scrappily, all the way, for the Doctor kept a diary, and Mrs. Thrale, too, entered all that interested her in a notebook which was preserved by her descendants and published in 1909. The book that Boswell wished for never took shape, probably because Johnson had never studied anything touching Welsh history or antiquities and, as he himself said, "in traveling a man must carry knowledge with him if he would bring home knowledge."

The little diary, however, of whose existence Boswell knew nothing, was preserved by Francis Barber, Johnson's servant, and printed in 1815.

And now I must make a confession: Before my visits to the waterfall, Johnson was not a great favorite of mine; and, had I been at Charles Lamb's party and asked to choose a famous wit from the past to talk to, it would never have occurred to me to choose the tender-hearted but authoritative, blustering and ponderous Doctor. But, interested in the story of his visit to Wales, I began to read more carefully both Boswell and the "Journey to the Western Islands." Then, just as in real life one gets to know a friend better by traveling with him, so, traveling with Johnson, I began to understand and to like him better.

"The Tour into North Wales" is especially interesting, because there one finds him escaped from Boswell's tutelage and also moving among surroundings tending to poetic feeling. It is true the notes are only fragmentary, but how naïve is the surprise he exhibits at the sight of Caernarvon's ruined castle: "I had not known such building existed," he humbly says. How delightful his attitude to Queenie Thrale, aged ten, who, having grown sadly weary of long days spent sitting still in a chaise, as they rolled through Snowdonia, was promised by her father that for every goat she could see upon the mountains a penny should be hers. The good Doctor entered into this game and, keeping the tally, even solemnly noted in his diary, on Aug. 26: "Queenie's goats one hundred and forty-nine I think." One notices, too, how Johnson's love of reading never deserted him and how, in the quiet country houses visited, he found good books. His sympathy with the dawn of Celtic studies is further remarkable, for he recommends the re-issue of a Welsh grammar. Yet more charming is the quick-witted understanding that makes him sympathetic for other people's needs, noting, for example, that on the reading desk of a ruinous church in Lleyn there is only an "old folio Bible of the black letter which the curate cannot easily read."

Thinking, one bright autumn morning, how I could illustrate the more subtle aspects of the great classic's thought or fancy, I laid down my pen and resolved to write no more; but to drive away on the morrow and visit the very country house where Johnson had found so warm a welcome and felt the romance of Wales. My authority told me of a memorial, put up in the green wood to the departed guest. Was the old stone urn still there, I wondered? Was Gwaynynog still there? I thought it must be. It was, and, after a twenty-mile drive, I, too, turned down the long beautiful avenue of the ancient Myddleton homestead, passed under an old gray stone archway and came into the pretty courtyard at the back of the now much enlarged mansion.

In perhaps no other country save Wales would it be possible today to arrive, an utter stranger, descend in a sunny open courtyard among hounds and horses, see friendly faces at many windows, knock and be opened to so kindly. But this is what happened to me at Gwaynynog and presently, provided with a young gardener as a guide, I set off down a steep hanging field to the beautiful river bottom and the valley where the Doctor loved to walk. The mossy old monument, now decked with tiny ivy, stood in a carefully railed-in square in the shade of two tall sycamore trees close to the rushing river's brink. Across the stream were the pretty woods which our philosopher called "diversified and romantick," and, a little farther up the tiny curling valley, was a little cottage still known as Dr. Johnson's cottage, because it has over the doorway a set of verses praising contentment supposed to have been composed by him. Yes, 'Nant-y-Lladron (The Valley of the Robbers) was romantic enough to have pleased any poet, and it would never again be difficult for me to refute a critic maintaining, as has recently been maintained, that "the window of beauty was a window through which Johnson could never look." It was enough that he had chosen this spot for his meditations, and left on record his appreciation of the still sweet hanging vale, with its wooded slope and distant view of bluest hills.

Johnson, of course, needs no memorial urn with inset tablet to tell us that he was good and great. Goodness never grows old and, though fashions in literature change, each generation discovers anew what Doctor Myddleton caused to be engraved in the stone beside the river, that "his writings gave ardour to Virtue and confidence to Truth."

G. T.

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The Vltava at Prague: From a Color Print (Woodcut) by John Platt

WHILE the artists of Czechoslovakia often go far afield for their subjects, it is surprising how few of their colleagues from other lands find their way to Czechoslovakia — surprising, because the country is rich in picturesque scenes and in matchless coloring.

Prague, the capital, the City of the Hundred Spires, is of ancient, legendary origin. Its foundation is wrapt in mystery, but the nine hundred years of its authentic history have endowed it with a glamour of romance. Prague presents a singularly complete object lesson in the evolution of architectural styles.

Mr. John Platt has chosen his viewpoint and his hour with his own peculiar artistic acumen. He has chosen that hour when the shadows begin to slope from the west, darkening the buildings on the farther side of the river and leaving the cathedral in clear light.

The river shows an expanse of placid water, such as Mr. Platt loves to depict, but the strength of the current can be guessed from the men working hard to pole their long lighters against the stream. The Karlovo Most, the Charles Bridge, one of Europe's most famous bridges, is to Prague what London Bridge is to the English capital. Charles IV began to build the bridge called after him in the year 1357, though it was not finished for another hundred and fifty years. But the striking figures with which it is adorned date only from the latter half of the seventeenth century.

Beyond the bridge rises the old hill of Hradcany, the backbone of Prague; and here, in all probability, the earliest houses of the city were built, together with the vast and gorgeous Royal Palace, within the courtyard of which stands the beautiful cathedral of St. Vitus. This church, built in the fourteenth century, is a magnificent and sumptuously elaborated edifice, charmingly depicted by the artist and forming a coronet to the old bridge. While the light still lingers on St. Vitus, the green cupola and spires of St. Nicholas stand out as a dark silhouette against the sky, to the left of the almost endless pile of the Royal Palace.

Lower down the slope can be discerned the two ancient bridge towers at the end of the Charles Bridge, the Mikulka, the White Tower, and the Daliborka, the Black Tower, with the old gateway between them. The tower on the left is said to be the oldest inhabited structure in ancient Prague, the Mala Strana. Wherever you roam in this wonderful city, you come upon scenes and sights of fascinating interest, witnesses of a romantic past. The history of Prague is a series of stirring and romantic dramas. This great city has, during centuries of suppression, in some strange fashion understood the secret of preserving her treasures, her art, her language, and now at last has come to her own again.

Czechoslovak artists have paid many a brilliant tribute to the beauty of their capital, and the Englishman's view of the Vltava with the old city rising behind it is a worthy addition to this gallery.

Along the Redwood Highway

We were going north, following the road along the coast. It was not the first time we had looked down upon the ocean from that undulous highway. On other occasions, however, the waters had sparkled in the sunshine, taking on every lovely shade of blue and green, from palest jade to deepest sapphire. But this was a day of soft shadows and silvery lights. Great clouds of fog came rolling in from the ocean, and as we peered down from the overhanging cliffs we could discern the waves splashing against the rocks beneath.

In some places the mist floated along the road before us, like long scarves of gray chiffon. Sometimes it took on the aspect of dim ethereal shapes, when I was reminded of those strange mythical figures that come into the legendary story of "Undine and the Knight."

The little figure, however, that suddenly appeared before us at a turn in the road, was very unlike those shadowy water sprites of German folklore. A quaint figure, to be sure, but quite substantial. He waved a red flag at us in a most preëmptory manner, but his arresting movement was much tempered by the friendly, merry twinkle in the eyes that looked out from the wizened, weather-beaten countenance. There was construction work ahead, it seemed, and it was necessary for us to wait a few minutes.

We commented upon the improved roads and he remarked that times were changed. He looked at our car appraisingly: "I suppose you can make forty miles in an hour, easy," he said; and then added: "It used to take three horses and twelve hours to get the mail through from Trinidad to Klamath."

"How many miles lie between those two places?" we asked.

"About forty," he chuckled. "But then," he remarked, "when I first came to these parts, the only way along the coast was to follow the beach as far as you could, up over your ankles in sand."

"What did you do when you reached one of those rocky points that stand far out into the sea?" we were anxious to hear.

"We climbed and scrambled over them," was the reply, and then he added: "We thought it was a bit of heaven when they put the first road through." Remembering that road, having once been obliged to use it ourselves, we realised something of what those early pioneers must have experienced to regard such a condition as "a bit of heaven."

The signal for us to proceed was given, whereupon our friend released us with a cheery nod and a farewell wave of the little flag.

As we entered the Redwoods, the mist grew more dense and we could scarcely see the great trees. Our environment became more fantastic and eerie than ever. Even the roadway was barely visible. The tall trunks stood like giant specters on either side of us, somber and menacing in this strange circumstance.

Then, quite suddenly, the sun came out. Very pale and watery, to be sure, but presently beneath its gentle influence the mists began to clear. Before long we were able to see the trees and the road became again a familiar highway. A few minutes more and the veil was completely lifted. We caught a glimpse of the sea. The trees opened up before us, and there, like a lovely vista seen through the columns of a temple, we looked upon the Pacific. It made an exquisite, unforgettable picture; all cool grays and silvers, resembling the soft tones of a Japanese print.

Bermudas

Where the remote Bermudas ride,
In the ocean's bosom unespied,
From a small boat, that rowed along,
The listening winds received this song:

"What should we do but sing His praise,
That led us through the watery maze,
Unto an isle so long unknown,
And yet far kinder than our own?
Where He the huge sea-monsters wracks,
That lift the deep upon their backs;
He lands us on a grassy stage,
Safe from the storms, and prelate's rage.
He gave us this eternal spring,
Which here enamels every thing,
And sends the fowls to us in care,
On daily visits through the air;
He hangs in shades the orange bright,
Like golden lamps in a green night,
And does in the pomegranates close
Jewels more rich than Ormus shows;
He makes the figs our mouths to meet,
And throws the melons at our feet;
But apples plants of such a price
No tree could ever bear them twice;
With cedars chosen by His hand,
From Lebanon, He stores the land,
And makes the hollow seas, that roar,
Proclaim the ambergris on shore;
He cast (of which we rather boast)
The Gospel's pearl upon our coast,
And in these rocks for us did frame
A temple where to sound His name.
Oh! let our voice His praise exalt,
Till it arrive at heaven's vault,
Which, thence (perhaps) rebounding, may
Echo beyond the Mexique Bay."

Thus sung they, in the English boat,
An holy and a cheerful note;
And all the way, to guide their chime,
With falling oars they kept the time.

—ANDREW MARVELL, Poems.

La Loi de l'Amour dans les Affaires

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

LE STATISTICIEN Roger Babson écrit: "Lorsque trop de personnes ne songent qu'à elles-mêmes et à leur profit, sans tenir compte ni du prochain ni des services rendus, il est toujours possible de prévoir l'effondrement des affaires. Cependant, lorsque cinquante et un pour cent des hommes se rendent compte combien un programme aussi égoïste est erroné, et qu'ils s'efforcent de penser aux autres, les affaires commencent à s'améliorer" (*The Christian Science Monitor*, 15 juin 1931). Ceci indique que les penseurs commencent à reconnaître l'unique loi suprême et directrice, la loi de l'Amour. Sans obéissance à la loi de l'Amour, il ne peut y avoir de progrès véritables. Si l'homme d'affaires songe uniquement aux bénéfices qu'il peut réaliser, il se laisse gouverner par ce qui est le contraire de la loi de l'Amour. Mais s'il essaye de rendre véritablement service, il soumet ses affaires à la loi de l'Amour. Rendre de bons offices, c'est la Règle d'Or mise en pratique. Bien des hommes d'affaires commencent à s'apercevoir que s'ils obéissent à la Règle d'Or et rendent de vrais services, ils gardent leur pratique et s'attirent de nouveaux clients. Bien des gens qui réfléchissent, se rendent de plus en plus compte que l'obéissance à la loi de l'Amour divin élimine les frottements entre différentes classes.

Christ-Jésus a résumé le devoir de l'homme: c'est d'aimer Dieu par-dessus tout et son prochain comme soi-même. L'homme d'affaires qui s'efforce d'agir ainsi reçoit la récompense dont s'accompagne inévitablement l'obéissance à la loi de l'Amour.

La Science Chrétienne aide beaucoup d'hommes à placer leurs affaires sous la loi de l'Amour. Elle leur montre que Dieu est l'Amour divin, le bien infini, le pouvoir unique et suprême, et que leurs affaires ne peuvent vraiment prospérer que s'ils s'allient eux-mêmes à Dieu. Elle leur montre que, Dieu étant le bien infini, chaque fois qu'ils expriment la bonté ils obéissent à la loi de l'Amour, et soumettent leurs affaires au gouvernement de cette loi, qui produit l'harmonie. En étant honnêtes, justes, véritablement courtois, désintéressés et miséricordieux dans leurs rapports avec leurs semblables, ils se conforment à la loi de l'Amour et peuvent s'attendre à en ressentir l'action bienfaisante.

Certains hommes d'affaires ont pensé qu'il ne fallait avoir en vue que les avantages financiers. Dans leurs transactions avec le prochain, ils ont manifesté des qualités fausses, comme le manque d'honnêteté, la cupidité, l'injustice, l'égoïsme et la dureté. Agir de la sorte, c'est exclure l'intelligence véritable, car l'Amour divin, le bien infini, est l'unique Entendement, la source de toute vraie intelligence. Les affaires ne peuvent jamais marcher réellement bien par des méthodes fausses. C'est en exprimant les qualités spirituelles qui viennent de l'Entendement divin—l'honnêteté, la justice, la courtoisie sincère, le désintéressement, la miséricorde—que nous pouvons exprimer la vraie intelligence. Nous sommes ainsi pourvus de ce qui est essentiel à la bonne marche des affaires: la prévoyance, la compréhension, une bonne mémoire, la confiance, et l'attente joyeuse du bien.

Mrs. Eddy écrit aux pages 278 et 279 de *The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany:* "Le Principe de tout pouvoir est Dieu, et Dieu est Amour. Tout ce qui introduit dans la pensée ou dans l'action humaines un élément contraire à l'Amour, n'est jamais indispensable, jamais nécessaire, et n'est point sanctionné par la loi de Dieu, la loi de l'Amour." Dans les affaires, une stricte fidélité envers la Règle d'Or peut seule nous empêcher d'introduire "dans la pensée ou dans l'action humaine un élément contraire à l'Amour." L'homme d'affaires qui reste rigoureusement fidèle à la Règle d'Or peut dire avec le Psalmiste: "Grande est la paix de ceux qui aiment ta loi."

En nous révélant la véritable nature de Dieu et de l'homme, la Science Chrétienne nous permet d'apprendre à remplir le devoir de l'homme tel que l'a exposé le grand Conducteur, —à aimer Dieu par-dessus tout et notre prochain comme nous-mêmes. Celui qui agit d'une manière désintéressée en ressent la paix et une joie véritable. A la page 583 de *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, Mrs. Eddy définit le créateur comme étant notamment "le vivifiant Principe divin de tout ce qui est réel et bon." Lorsqu'il comprend ceci, l'homme peut apprendre par la Science Chrétienne que c'est Dieu, l'Amour divin, "le vivifiant Principe divin de tout ce qui est réel et bon," qui le pousse à agir d'une façon désintéressée, ce qui lui apporte la paix et la vraie satisfaction. Ayant discerné ce fait, celui qui cherche avec sincérité une meilleure manière de vivre commence à aimer Dieu; il désire ardemment être gouverné par Dieu, par le Principe qui fait naître la paix et la joie.

Grâce à la Science Chrétienne, l'individu apprend que l'homme réel est toujours mû par le divin Principe qui anime tout ce qui est réel et bon. Alors il voit en l'homme un être aimant, aimable, et digne d'être aimé. Apprenant que c'est là ce qui constitue la véritable individualité de son prochain comme de lui-même, il commence à aimer ce prochain réel, qui est toujours animé par le divin Principe, par l'Amour. Ceci l'engage à exprimer la patience, la douceur, le pardon, la tolérance, la compassion et le désintéressement dans tous les rapports avec ses semblables. Discernant cette vraie nature de Dieu et de l'homme, l'homme d'affaires ne trouve pas que le gouvernement de la Règle d'Or soit pénible. Il est heureux de pouvoir toujours "accomplir la loi de l'Amour, en faisant du bien à tous" (*Miscellaneous Writings*, p. 12).

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications de la Science Chrétienne en français s'adresser à La Société de Publications de la Science Chrétienne (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

Remembered Beauty

Oh, it's autumn now in Provincetown, and the woods are crimson clad;
And the very clouds in the windy sky and the leaping sea are glad—
Glad for the wafted scent of pine and the maple's flaming dress,
For the calling gulls and the bright, white sands and the mellow sun's caress.

Buoyant is the golden noon, the dawn is clear and soft,
And the miracle of sunset flings a blazing flag aloft
To mark the path of the marching clouds, the roadway of the sun,
And leave a gift for the men of earth when the autumn day is done.

Scarlet-gold are the autumn days and silver-black the nights,
When the stars that bend to the sleeping earth unveil their pointed lights;
And over the frosted arch of sky a luster moves and plays,
That speaks of shrouded northlands and ice-engirdled days.

Oh, it's autumn now in Provincetown—but I'm not there to see
The wonder of the royal scene, the flaming majesty.
But the autumn woods are laughing there, in crimson vesture clad,
And can my heart, though I see them not, be otherwise than glad?

BEATRICE BRADSHAW BROWN.

The Law of Love in Business

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ROGER BABSON writes: "When too many people think only of themselves and profits, irrespective of their fellow men and the service rendered, it is always possible to foresee a business collapse. When, however, fifty-one per cent of the people see the error of such a selfish program and begin again to think of the other fellow, then business begins to improve" (*The Christian Science Monitor*, June 15, 1931). This indicates that thinking men are beginning to recognize the one supreme governing law, the law of Love. Without obedience to the law of Love, there can be no true progress. If the business man is thinking only of how much profit he can make, he is allowing himself to be governed by that which is the opposite of the law of Love. If he is trying to render true service, he is bringing his business under the law of Love. Rendering true service is the Golden Rule in operation. Many business men are beginning to see that if they obey the Golden Rule and give true service they will keep their customers and gain many more. Thinking men are recognizing more and more that the law of divine Love, when obeyed, will eliminate friction between classes.

Christ Jesus summed up a man's duty to be to love God supremely and his neighbor as himself. The business man who is trying to do this is receiving the reward which always follows obedience to the law of Love.

Christian Science is helping many business men to bring their business under the law of Love. It is showing them that God is divine Love, infinite good, the one supreme power, and that only by linking themselves with God can their business truly progress. It is showing them that since God is infinite good, in each expression of goodness they are obeying the law of Love, and bringing their affairs under the government of this law which produces harmony. As they are honest, just, truly courteous, unselfish, merciful in their dealings with their fellow man, they are conforming to the law of Love and may expect to experience its beneficent activity.

Some business men have thought that the only thing to consider is financial profit. In their dealings with their fellow men they have manifested such false qualities as dishonesty, greed, unfairness, selfishness, and harshness. By so doing one shuts out true intelligence, for divine Love, infinite good, is the one Mind, the source of all true intelligence. Business can never truly progress under wrong methods. Expressing the spiritual qualities which come from divine Mind, such as honesty, justice, genuine courtesy, unselfishness, mercy, enables one to express true intelligence. It equips one with that which is necessary to good business: foresight, comprehension, good memory, fearlessness, and joyous expectancy of good.

Mrs. Eddy writes on pages 278 and 279 of "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany": "The Principle of all power is God, and God is Love. Whatever brings into human thought or action an element opposed to Love, is never requisite, never a necessity, and is not sanctioned by the law of God, the law of Love." Nothing short of strict adherence to the Golden Rule in business can keep one from bringing "into human thought or action an element opposed to Love." The business man who does adhere strictly to the Golden Rule can say with the Psalmist, "Great peace have they which love thy law."

By revealing to us the true nature of God and man Christian Science enables us to learn to fulfill the duty of man as set forth by the great Way-shower, namely, that we love God supremely and our neighbor as ourselves. When an individual does an unselfish act, he experiences a sense of peace and true joy. Mrs. Eddy defines the creator in part as "the animating divine Principle of all that is real and good" (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 583). Understanding this, the individual can learn through Christian Science that God, divine Love, "the animating divine Principle of all that is real and good," causes him to do the unselfish act—that which brings peace and true satisfaction. Discerning this, the honest seeker after a better way of living begins to love God, and earnestly desires to be governed by God, the Principle which causes peace and joy.

Through Christian Science the individual learns that the real man is ever actuated by the divine Principle which animates all that is real and good. He then sees man as loving, lovely, and lovable. Learning that this is the true selfhood of his neighbor as well as himself, he begins to love this real neighbor, who is ever animated by the divine Principle, Love. This causes him to express patience, gentleness, forgiveness, tolerance, compassion, unselfishness, in all his dealings with his fellow men. Discerning this true nature of God and man, the business man does not find it hard to be governed by the Golden Rule. He rejoices that he can always be "fulfilling the law of Love, doing good to all" (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 12).

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

The Other Voice

"Gayly they show," I call, "in the green new grass!"
It is Ann-Elizabeth that spreads her neat dreams out,
Spreads them out smiling in the sun to dry.

Ann-Elizabeth's dreams are colored ones,
With all the buttons tight, and trimmings starched
She has shaken them well, and spreads them out in the sun:

She's very practical about her dreams,
Ann-Elizabeth, and yet—
Someone cries out from a window above my own:
"Oh, Ann-Elizabeth, they'll fade out there!"

—ROBERTA SWARTZ, in "Lilliput."

Handel Presents "The Messiah"

The life of Handel was packed with work and projects too vast for one man to realize. That he deferred to the London populace and wrote down to them at first is true; but the greatness of the man is seen in this—he never deceived himself. He knew just what he was doing, and in his heart was ever a shrine to the ideal. . . .

Handel set out for Dublin with a hundred musicians, there to present "The Messiah," written for and dedicated to the Irish people. The oratorio had been turned off in just twenty-one days, in one of those titanic bursts of power of which this man was capable. Its production was a feat worthy of the Frohmans at their best. The performance was to be for charity—to give freedom to those languishing in debtors' prisons at Dublin. What finer than that "The Messiah" should give deliverance?

The Irish heart was touched. A fierce scramble ensued for seats. . . . The price of seats was a guinea each. Handel's carriage was drawn through the streets by two hundred students. He was crowned with shamrock and given the freedom of the city in a gold box. Freedom even then in Ireland was a word to conjure with. Long before the performance notices that no more tickets would be sold were posted. The doors of the debtors' prison were thrown open and the prisoners given seats so they could hear the music—thus adjudging the matter in true Irish style.

The performance was the supreme crowning event in the life of Handel up to that time.

Couriers were dispatched to London to convey the news of Handel's triumph to the newspapers; bulletins were posted at the clubs—the infection caught! On the master's return a welcome was given him such as he had never before known—Dublin should not outdo London! When "The Messiah" was given in London, the scene of furore in Dublin was repeated. The tumult at times drowned the orchestra, and when the Hallelujah Chorus was sung, the audience rose as one man and joined in the song of praise. And from that day the custom has continued: whenever in England "The Messiah" is given, the audience arises and sings in the Chorus, as its privilege and right.—ELBERT HUBBARD, in "Little Journeys to the Homes of Great Musicians." (1901.)

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

by MARY BAKER EDDY

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE LECTURE BY WILLIAM W. PORTER, C. S. B.

Mr. William Wallace Porter, C. S. B., of New York, N. Y., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship, delivered a lecture entitled "Christian Science: The Habitation of Good" last evening, under the auspices of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, in the church edifice, Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul Streets.

The lecturer was introduced by Mr. George Shaw Cook, C. S. B., First Reader in The Mother Church, who said:

Friends:

Students of the Bible are familiar with the opening words of the Ninety-first Psalm: "He that dwelleth in the secret place of the most High shall abide under the shadow of the Almighty."

Those students of the Scriptures who have also become students of Christian Science are learning that this passage metaphysically or spiritually interpreted might be rendered: "He who dwells in the consciousness of God's omnipresence abides under the protection of omnipotence."

Our lecturer, tonight, has chosen for his subject, "Christian Science: The Habitation of Good," and as we listen to him we shall, I am sure, gain a better understanding of the omnipresence and omnipotence of God, infinite good.

I am pleased to present the speaker of the evening, Mr. William Wallace Porter of New York City, who is a member of the Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church.

The Lecture

The lecturer spoke substantially as follows:

Discoverer and Founder

We read in the book of Revelation: "And I saw a new heaven and a new earth: for the first heaven and the first earth were passed away; and there was no more sea." There is an old hymn the words of which run something like this: "I look away across the sea where mansions are prepared for me." I recall when as a boy I sang these words with the members of the congregation in my father's church. They were sung with a great deal of gusto, and with no little exercise of the imagination and emotions. But all the time there was the sea intervening between these mansions and us. In the fourteenth chapter of the Gospel of John we read these encouraging words of Jesus: "In my Father's house are many mansions: if it were not so I would have told you."

The object of this lecture is to try to bring these mansions a little closer to our commonplace, every day human experiences,—so close, indeed, that there will be no more "sea" between the mansions and us.

A little over a half century ago an unusual woman appeared upon the highway of human endeavor. She saw about her humanity's sins, sufferings and sorrows. A night of terror seemed about to engulf her.

She turned away from earth and looked toward heaven and God. Nothing was important to her but God. The outlook changed and gave brighter promise. Through the materiality of earth the woman saw a beckoning path, and into this path she resolutely turned her footsteps. Like the patriarch of old the woman looked for a city that hath foundations whose builder and maker is God. As she journeyed her vision grew, and she saw exceedingly near those many mansions which are spoken of by the Master in the fourteenth chapter of the Gospel of John; she learned that these mansions are not located in a far-off paradise beyond the grave, but that they are states and stages of true consciousness waiting to be occupied; she found her own confidence and courage ever mounting to meet opportunity; there came to her unbounded and unusual ability and success, and a higher sense of life as God.

This woman was the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, Mary Baker Eddy, the author of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures." In the year 1866 Mrs. Eddy was brought back almost from the grave through her spiritual understanding and pure desire. Her expectancy of good pushed back the dread shadows of ignorance, fear, and superstition, and she was restored to a life of usefulness and goodness unparalleled in the annals of Christian history. Following her remarkable healing and at an age when most women of her day fell under the mesmeric suggestion of declining years, Mrs. Eddy launched forth upon an undertaking which was destined to become her crowning life-work, the demonstration of Christian Science, and its presentation in such a way that humanity could not fail to understand its meanings and receive its benefits.

Mrs. Eddy tells us in her writings that in the demonstration and establishment of Christian Science she had no other guide than the Bible. This was her only textbook; and "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" testifies to the consistent fidelity with which the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science maintained the relationship of her thought to the spiritually illuminated pages of this Book of books. In view of this relationship one is not surprised to find that in due time, and by a proper By-Law in the Manual of The Mother Church, Mrs. Eddy ordained the Bible and "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" for all time and in all lands as the Christian Science pastor.

God

In the orderly process of arriving at the correct statement of the problem of being, one finds himself confronted with the question, What is God? We are told by Mrs. Eddy that one of the chief difficulties encountered in her early writings was that of finding words or language which would adequately express the spiritual ideas which she sought to impart. The same difficulty still exists, but in a lesser degree, because today the language of Christian Science is more widely disseminated and better understood. Today when one refers to God a generous part of one's listeners is found to be more or less in harmony with the definition in the Christian Science textbook (p. 465), namely, that "God is incorporeal, divine, supreme, infinite Mind, Spirit, Soul, Principle, Life, Truth, Love."

In the seventeenth chapter of the Gospel of John we find these impressive words of Jesus: "And this is life eternal, that they might know thee the only true God, and Jesus Christ, whom thou hast sent." The Master laid great emphasis upon the necessity of knowing God. It is perfectly clear that mere belief is insufficient. We must understand God in order to experience confidence, reliance, and trust in the divine nature.

The discords of humanity accounted as sin, sickness, and disintegration are inconsistent with the perfection of creative Cause. In Science creation reflects the perfection of the creative Cause from which it springs. Sin, sickness and death are inconsistent with this idea of creation. Therefore these evils cannot be considered as the outgrowth of a perfect creator.

In the ordinary processes of belief humanity has been led to assume that upon the completion of His creation God left this creation to shift for itself without guidance, and without preservation from sin, sickness, and dissolution! But this sense of creator is inconsistent with the idea of perfect creation. The creative Cause—God—because of its constant imparting nature must be the preserver as well as the creator of that which is created. How much stronger would be our trust and assurance in the hour of need did we but grasp a little more simply the nature of God as the preserver of all.

Christian Science shows sin, sickness and death to be the effect of an imperfect, incomplete and misleading sense of God implanted ignorantly in the consciousness of men. This imperfect and incomplete sense of creator reproduces itself in an imperfect and incomplete sense of created things.

Someone is going to say: Well, how has this mischievous and misleading sense been implanted in the consciousness of men? The answer is: Through ignorance and fear. Ignorance of God, and fear springing therefrom.

It may be asked: How can one gain a proper sense of the perfect creator? And who shall describe the infinite God? The Scriptures are worthy of deep respect. We read in the book of Genesis: "So God created man in his own image, in the image of God created he him; male and female created he them." Here is a simple and direct statement of completeness which indicates the fatherhood and motherhood of God. Without the inclusion of this full nature, in the Godhead the idea of Deity is imperfect and incomplete; and the sense of creation consequently is inadequate, discordant, and destructive.

We read in the book of Isaiah: "For thus saith the Lord . . . As one whom his mother comforteth, so will I comfort you; and ye shall be comforted. . . ." By giving proper emphasis in her teachings to the motherhood of God, Mrs. Eddy has brought to human thought the recognition in Deity of those characteristics of wisdom, tenderness, and completeness which quiet humanity's fears and restore the hope and courage of men. In the opening line of the spiritual interpretation of the Lord's Prayer, given in the Christian Science textbook (p. 16) we read: "Our Father-Mother God, all-harmonious." Here is the thoughtful and prayerful acknowledgment of one source or origin, and hence of the equality or kinship of all under the fatherhood and motherhood of God.

Mrs. Eddy writes in Science and Health (p. 170): "Spiritual causation is the one question to be considered, for more than all others spiritual causation relates to human progress."

In the Scriptures we read: "In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was God. . . . All things were made by him; and without him was not anything made that was made." On page 465 of Science and Health Mrs. Eddy writes: "Principle and its idea is one, and this one is God, omnipotent, omniscient, and omnipresent Being, and His reflection is man and the universe."

Healing, Business

Human thought needs encouragement in its efforts to find relationship with the divine, or the true. Christian Science establishes and maintains this relationship.

The effect of Christian Science is seen in the building up of health, peace, safety and prosperity wherever this Science is known and practiced. We read in the Christian Science textbook: "Hold thought steadfastly to the enduring, the good, and the true, and you will bring these into your experience proportionably to their occupancy of your thoughts" (Science and Health, p. 261). In the 91st Psalm we read: "Because thou hast made the Lord, which is my refuge, even the most High, thy habitation; There shall no evil befall thee, neither shall any plague come nigh thy dwelling."

Christian Science shows that there are different kinds of plagues. There is the plague or epidemic of disease; of crime, violence, war; the epidemic of business depression or poor business, and so on. Just at the present time there seems to be abroad in the world the mesmeric suggestion of poor business. At a time like this it is well to remember that there is a positive, a definite protecting power in Christian Science which is always available to safeguard and to heal.

When a Christian Scientist is confronted by a situation calling itself business depression, what does he do? In the first place, he does not go about trying to learn what is thought about this by persons who are filled with fear, anxiety, and the expectancy of evil. He has learned that if he goes in this direction he will become more deeply mired in discouragement and hopelessness. On such an occasion as this—and, in fact, at all times—he is trying to hold his thought in direct and constant relation to the divine Mind, or God; that is to say, to the source of all true being—to the source of all wisdom, of supply, of all good. As a result of thus holding his thought directly related to the divine Mind, or God, the ideas of the divine Mind enter into the consciousness of the individual and move him irresistibly and inevitably in the direction of his highest good.

The ideas imparted through Christian, or true Science, are always effective in this way with respect to the good of the individual. Referring to the true nature of Science, Mrs. Eddy writes in the Christian Science textbook, "The term Science, properly understood, refers only to the laws of God and to His government of the universe, inclusive of man. From this it follows that business men and cultured scholars have found that Christian Science enhances their endurance and mental powers, enlarges their perception of character, gives them acuteness and comprehensiveness and an ability to exceed their ordinary capacity. . . . It extends the atmosphere of thought, giving mortals access to broader and higher realms. It raises the thinker into his native air of insight and perspicacity" (Science and Health, p. 128).

If one would begin straightway to relate his thought to the divine Mind, or God, as he will be taught to do in Christian Science, he will very soon learn that he is actually coming into the assurance, confidence, certainty, and the very realization of good, which will enable him to say to others what the Psalmist so confidently said: "Because thou hast made the Lord, which is my refuge, even the most High, thy habitation; There shall no evil befall thee, neither shall any plague come nigh thy dwelling. For he shall give his angels charge over thee, to keep thee in all thy ways."

In the Glossary of Science and Health angels are defined as "God's thoughts passing to man; spiritual intuitions, pure and perfect; the inspiration of goodness, purity, and immortality, counteracting all evil, sensuality, and mortality." We learn in Christian Science that one of the principal synonyms for God is Mind—infinite, divine Mind—and that this divine Mind is manifested in divine or true ideas. We also learn that these angels, God's thoughts, or the pure and perfect ideas of divine Mind, move upon the human mind, impelling mankind in the direction of their highest good.

How shall I bring myself under this beneficent, safeguarding influence? I know of but one way—but I do know of one way—and that is the way of Christian Science as set forth in the Bible and in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures." If one follows this path he will learn very soon that in the way of Christian Science the religious and scientific desires and aspirations of the ages are finding full compensation and complete satisfaction.

Christian Science denies and repudiates the psychology of the human mind as a healing factor. The mortal mind which produces disease cannot be the healer of disease. In Christian Science all healing power is understood to belong to God, and it accompanies always the divine or spiritual idea of God. It is the Christian Scientist's confidence and trust, born of experience and understanding, which enable him, from the heights where God is revealed in His eternal likeness, man, to look with compassion on the sick and the sinning who suffer from a sense of existence apart from God as illusion, without identity, reality, or power.

We learn in Christian Science that as human thought is held in right relation to the divine Mind or God, the effect is that the spiritual idea of God imbues thought with divine impartations, or true consciousness. This true consciousness expresses the idea of Life or God as divine idea—not person—in fruitfulness, in multiplying, in replenishing, in subduing, and in having dominion.

Christ Jesus

Jesus of Nazareth presented to thought, ideas which were radical and revolutionary to the day in which he lived. The human voice which enunciated those ideals is no longer heard, but the spiritual idea which was manifested by Jesus could not be silenced or subdued, because it moves and ever moves in the consciousness of men, demonstrating the capacity and instinct to grow and to multiply in obedience to the command of God—the imparting nature of Life and Love.

The teachings of Jesus of Nazareth contain nothing of human opinion based on material knowledge. From his earliest days a personal sense of things meant nothing to him. He devoted no time to material theories. His interest first, last, and always was in the spiritual Cause, or God, and in creation which expressed clearly the divine nature. His emphasis, based on logical premise and conclusion, points to sureness of thought—a sureness which can rest only on clear perception of true being. His sureness and directness of speech were marveled at by those who saw and heard him. His words testify to the clear, scientific nature of his thought, between which and the Father stood no barrier. In the mind of Christ Jesus there was nothing of a transient personality between the origin of his being and the idea which he expressed. The origin of his being was inseparable from the idea which he expressed: "I and my Father are one."

Of Christ Jesus, Mrs. Eddy has written in Science and Health (p. 313): "Jesus of Nazareth was the most scientific man that ever trod the globe. He plunged beneath the material surface of things, and found the spiritual cause." As one studies the teachings of Jesus in the light which Christian Science throws upon them, their clear, scientific nature and basis compel one to stand in reverence and awe before their dignity, exactness and tenderness.

It is not surprising that Mary Baker Eddy, a true follower of Christ Jesus, should have designated Jesus of Nazareth as "the most scientific man that ever trod the globe," thus revealing the nature, the true divinity, of him whose nobility grandeur, and humanity mark the threshold of the Christian era.

Correction of Thought

One may wish to inquire here concerning existence as it appears, and the concept of man that is present to human consciousness. Whatever it is, or is not, all will agree that it is far from satisfying; indeed, that it is altogether inadequate.

Christian Science shows that mortal man is the likeness of mortal mind. He is born, thinks, speaks, sleeps, eats, walks is a success or failure, is sick, is well, and finally becomes dead, accordingly as mortal mind declares. And this goes on over and over and over again; mortal man traveling in the routine of a circle, obeying the suggestions of mortal mind, and looking upon it all as truly authentic and dependable.

Military barracks generally observe the custom of firing a gun to announce the time of sunset. At a certain barracks a visitor inquired of the officer in charge how he secured the correct time by which to fire the gun. "Oh," said the officer, "I check my time with the watchmaker in the city." The visitor had occasion to call at the watchmaker's shop, when he asked the watchmaker how he obtained the correct time for his chronometer. "Why," said the jeweler, "I get the accurate time each day from the sunset gun at the barracks."

Thus controlled, human beings are not free moral agents or thinking creatures; they are governed by the mesmeric suggestions of mortal mind, somewhat after the manner in which a person is controlled under hypnotic suggestion. The hypnotic operator may tell his subject to take a fishing pole and go fishing. He tells him to pull in the line, to take the fish home, cook it, and eat it. The man acted upon moves in accordance with the suggestions given to him. He believes that he has just caught a fish, and that he has placed the fish in the basket. Of course an onlooker recognizes the whole proceedings as hypnotic rigmarole. The onlooker would not think of asking the man if the fish is real! To the man looking on, the whole thing is illusion. There is no fish there! But to the hypnotic state of consciousness the fish seems very real, true, and present.

As a further supposition, suppose that all the people of the world were brought under this same hypnotic belief of fishing—throwing the line, pulling out the fish, putting it in the basket, taking it home, cooking, eating, and being nourished thereby. In this circumstance the whole affair would not be looked upon as illusion at all, but as a definite actuality, and perfectly natural, because the same state of consciousness would control the belief of all. The entire world would be living under an illusion of hypnotic belief! And any person who questioned the genuineness of the fish would be thought to be queer! All of which illustrates something of mortal mind organized into mortal man or mortal existence, an existence which has no more relation to the real man and real existence than has the fish which the hypnotized person believed he caught to the onlooker.

Now, what is this error-man? Where does this error-man come from? These questions originate in mortal consciousness, a state of consciousness which accepts the error-man as real, just as it sees and accepts the hypnotic fish as real and true, and says: This is what I see. Now, where did it come from? The nature of error or illusion involves nothingness, and does not permit of explanation. You cannot explain the fish which the hypnotized person believes he caught because there is nothing there to explain. Mrs. Eddy has referred to mortal existence as a dream; she then asks a searching question, which is presented here for careful consideration: "Who will say, even though he does not understand Christian Science, that this dream—rather than the dreamer—may not be mortal man?" (Science and Health, p. 491).

Man

As Christian Science has lifted up thought concerning the nature of God, so this Science is reforming thought with respect to the nature of man. But how does it come that man has the capacity to err? Whence do mortals get the capacity to hypnotize and to be hypnotized? Here, again, these questions are prompted by mortal consciousness which does not see man, but which sees its false, distorted concepts which it calls man.

Mortals may have the capacity to deceive and to be deceived, to sin to be sick, and to die. But man is the image and likeness of Spirit, Mind, God, and since God, Spirit, Mind, is not material, man is not material, but is always the image, idea, of Mind, or God. Hence man, the image of Life, Mind, God, has not the capacity to sin, to be sick, or to die. And this only is man!

The effect of Christian Science is to take away illusions of mortal sense, the misleading beliefs about God and man and the universe. In dispelling these false beliefs, however, Christian Science does not destroy anything that is needful and helpful and desirable to human beings. In dispelling the false sense of fish, in our illustration, one would not set out deliberately to destroy the fisherman. Jesus declared, "I am come that they might have life, and that they might have it more abundantly." This is exactly what Christian Science is bringing to humanity—more and more of Life and Mind, more and more of God, and consequently more and more of man.

When man is seen and understood in the light of his Maker thought will no longer turn to the laboratory, to the flesh, or to matter, for the manifestation of Life, but this manifestation will appear as the unfoldment of the Word, the idea of the imparting Principle, Love,—revealing the true genesis of being in everlasting fruitfulness, and dominion over so-called material beliefs. God is the intelligent, imparting Life or nature who endows all ideas—man—with distinct characteristics and expressive powers. How can man be sick? How can the business of man fail?

Prayer

The healing work wrought by Christian Science is the effect of prayer. By this is not meant that a petition is offered asking God to do something for man. The Christian Scientist knows that the nature of man as God's creation includes completeness, and that man possesses all good. Mrs. Eddy defines prayer as desire. On page 1 of Science and Health she has written, "Desire is prayer; and no loss can occur from trusting God with our desires, that they may be moulded and exalted before they take form in words and in deeds."

Consciousness which reflects the true understanding of God with authority and conviction is the result of prayer or pure desire; and this state of consciousness is essential to the healing of the sick and the sinning in Christian Science. In the true genesis of existence it is seen that prayer is not a mere petition asking God to make a mortal perfect, but that it is in reality a state of consciousness, the result of pure desire and of the conviction or understanding that man is perfect, immortal, harmonious, now and always. This conclusion is scientific and Christian, and it rests upon the nature of divine causation, and upon the perfect and unimpeachable impartations of Life and Love, the living God.

To desire and to maintain the spiritual consciousness which heals the sick and the sinning is constant, living prayer.

The Widening Horizon

For more than half a century Christian Science has been healing the sick and the sinning in demonstration of the power of God to dispel the ills and the shortcomings of humanity. Today the fact of Christian Science healing is recognized and accepted by individuals and by sects in many lands.

I know a man who today is a successful business man living in the western part of the United States. Not so many years ago this man was in business in an eastern city. He discovered that he was suffering from consumption, and tried numerous material remedies without gaining any relief. His good wife finally recommended that he try Christian Science treatment. He was at that time an orthodox Jew, and resented this recommendation of his wife with great bitterness, telling her she must never speak to him again on the subject. After a further period the man decided that he would seek health in a western state. He applied for admission to a well-known sanitarium, was examined, and told that one of his lungs was entirely gone and the other almost so. For this reason he was refused admission to the sanitarium. Discouraged, but not hopelessly so, the man journeyed to another western state, registered at a hotel and took a room. One of the windows of his room looked out toward the side of a high mountain. Telling of the circumstance, he said that his situation seemed like that of a man who was trying to climb up a high mountain, only to fall back time after time. He said it seemed to him that if he could only reach the top of the mountain everything would be all right. He realized that he could not remain where he was, however, and so, sending his luggage to the railway he started to walk down one of the streets to the station. On his way he passed a cottage in the yard of which he casually noticed a sign, "Room to Let." He continued on his way for several blocks, then he retraced his steps, stopped at the cottage and rang the doorbell. The door was opened by a woman who asked him what he desired. He hardly knew why he was there, but stammeringly he said, "I saw a sign in your yard." The woman inquired, "Oh, you are looking for a room?" He answered, "Yes, but I am a very sick man and I do not know that you will want to have me about." The woman assured him that he would be welcome, and then added, "But you do not have to be sick; Christian Science will cure you."

This time there was no hatred, no bitter resentment, in his consciousness as he heard the words, "Christian Science." On the contrary he said eagerly, "Oh, do you really think so?" The woman answered, "I know that it will, and this book will tell you all about it," handing him a copy of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures."

He took the book and went immediately to his room. There, opening the book he began to read these words of Jesus, which Mrs. Eddy has placed at the head of the chapter entitled Prayer: "Whosoever shall say unto this mountain, Be thou removed, and be thou cast into the sea; and shall not doubt in his heart, but shall believe that those things which he saith shall come to pass; he shall have whatsoever he saith." He stopped suddenly and asked himself, "What is this about a mountain? Why, I have been trying to climb up a mountain so long, and now this book says that the mountain will be removed; and the woman has told me,"—and oh, my friends, how often has it been the woman to point out the bow of promise,—"the woman has told me that Christian Science will heal me." He continued with his reading day after day, and in a comparatively short time, as a result of drinking in the ideas of truth contained in this book, the man knew that he was absolutely healed.

Indicating the completeness of his healing, the man applied for a life insurance policy in one of the largest companies in the United States. He was called for examination, examined, and reported to be absolutely sound. The examining physician then proceeded to ask him some of the routine questions contained in the application blank regarding his ancestry and his past state of health. The question was asked: "Have you ever had any organic disease?" The man knew he must answer truthfully,—nay, he was more than anxious that all should know of his healing and of how it had been brought about,—so he informed the examining physician exactly what had been reported to him by the physicians at the sanitarium: That one of his lungs had been completely gone and the other almost so.

The physician looked at him keenly and said, "But you are all right now, you have no trace of this sickness." The man replied, "Yes, I am all right." The physician queried, "But how did you get out of it—what did you do?" The man answered, "I was cured by Christian Science." Entering all of this in the application blank, the examining physician added his own summary in these words: "Healed one hundred per cent by Christian Science."

Christian Science has always occupied a place far in advance of the oncoming ranks of human thought; and its work has been to prepare thought for the unfoldments of inexhaustible Mind, Life, and Love. It is surprising how these unfoldments are taking place today in the consciousness of men throughout the world. The late Charles P. Steinmetz, who is looked upon as one of the leading physicists, and who stood in the foremost ranks of his chosen profession in the electrical world, left a remarkable summary in this connection, as revealed in an interview with Roger W. Babson, the well-known statistician. Mr. Babson asked Mr. Steinmetz, in what department of life the greatest advance would come to the world during the next 50 years. Mr. Steinmetz thought for a moment, then replied that he believed the greatest advance would come to the world along spiritual lines. Explaining his reasons for this conclusion, he said that men and women would learn that mere material knowledge and mere material possessions do not furnish the incentives to great and powerful lives—that then the scientific laboratories of the world will turn to the study of God and of man and of spiritual things.

A short time ago a well-worn copy of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" was opened before me. On one of the flyleaves of this book was an indorsement that the book had accompanied its owner throughout his exploratory work in the arctic regions, while another flyleaf similarly recorded the fact that the book had accompanied its owner throughout his long and exploratory work in the Antarctic Circle. The owner of this book had many reasons to be grateful for the healing, uplifting, and protecting power with which Christian Science had blessed him, unfolding the inexhaustible riches of the divine Mind, or God.

The understanding of Christian Science is continually inspiring and impelling thought into broader realms of accomplishment.

A glowing present illustration of this may be seen in the recently announced plan brought forth by The Christian Science Board of Directors of The Mother Church, providing for the construction forthwith of a new home for The Christian Science Publishing Society in Boston, at a cost of between three and four million dollars. One would find it difficult to believe, were it not an accomplished fact, that where but half a century ago a few, intermittent, hand-written manuscripts, dealing with Christian Science, were bravely put into circulation by Mary Baker Eddy, today there is an output of twenty-five tons of Christian Science literature being sent out daily into all parts of the world by The Christian Science Publishing Society in Boston.

In the joyous experience of demonstrating Christian Science man's view is ever widening. New fields, more winning objectives, are continually beckoning.

Is it not said in the great day of man's creation: "Behold, I have given you . . . every tree, in the which is the fruit of a tree yielding seed"? The fruit of a tree, "yielding seed"! Eternal instinct and ability to multiply and to grow. Was it not the beloved Robert Louis Stevenson who intimated that it is more pleasant to journey than to arrive?

Two thousand years ago there was one who walked among the hills of Galilee teaching the same inexhaustible impartations of what he called the Father, as witness the words of Jesus in the fourteenth chapter of John: "In my Father's house are many mansions: if it were not so, I would have told you. I go to prepare a place for you." Jesus knew that his place was beyond the horizon of matter—beyond the horizon of creed and dogma—and that his work lay in preparing the oncoming ranks of human thought to receive and to enjoy the delectable states of consciousness which are being forever revealed by the Word. "In my Father's house are many mansions," many beautiful, many wonderful states of consciousness in which to live—mansions of health, mansions of peace, mansions of prosperity, and, "if it were not so, I would have told you." In other words, if these treasures of existence, health, happiness, peace, protection, prosperity, are to be found elsewhere than in my Father's house—in my Father's consciousness—if these are to be found in matter, in material medicines, or in material possessions, I would have told you.

Oh, my friends, what an endless debt of gratitude do we owe to this loving Jesus—"if it were not so, I would have told you"—and how well he fulfilled his mission to prepare the oncoming ranks of human thought to receive and to enjoy the inexhaustible impartations of Life and Love to men may be seen as it is recognized that here in our own day and age Christian Science has appeared, is moving in the consciousness of men, opening the doors of the mansions. "Truth," writes Mrs. Eddy, "has furnished the key to the kingdom, and with this key Christian Science has opened the door of the human understanding. None may pick the lock nor enter by some other door" (Science and Health, p. 99). If one would enter and enjoy the mansion consciousness — and after all is not this what each one is trying to attain, the mansion consciousness?—then it is not necessary for one to struggle deeply or to travel far; he needs only to turn away from his impoverished beliefs of mortal heredity to find the true inheritance of man, reflecting and repeating the capacity, the perfection of the inexhaustible resources of the creative Cause, or God.

Do you say that this is asking too much, that it is going too far, that it is looking too high? then remember the word which Jesus has used to convey to us his particular meaning—he has used the word, "mansions." Not the mean dilapidated huts of sickness and death, nor the tumbledown shacks of evil passions and false appetites, nor the dark foreboding hovels of ignorance, superstition, fear, discouragement, failure. None of these; but mansions of health, mansions of peace, mansions of prosperity—a new heaven and a new earth indeed, a world of mansions waiting to be occupied.

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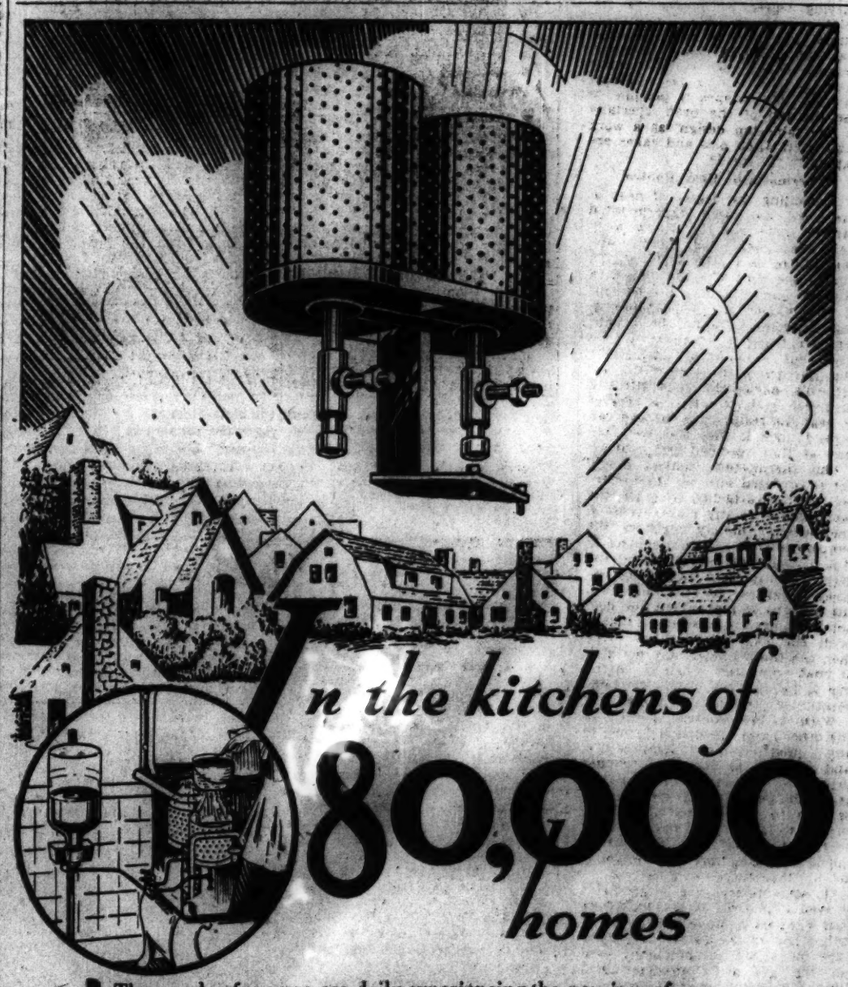
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HOUSEHOLD ARTS AND CRAFTS

New Stoves Plan Their Work

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

Chicago

IT MIGHT have been a chest of drawers, or a newfangled sideboard, or a novelty bureau in ebony, with its swinging "tear-drop" handles of coral and its trim of shining metal. But when its drawers were opened these revealed neither neatly folded linen nor shirts nor blouses, for this novel-shaped piece of furniture turned out to be the new mode in gas stoves.

Other members of the modern gas stove family step out in marble effects in green and white, sun-tan, gray-and-white and blue and have a perfectly smooth top like a table. No hinges, burners, door locks or grills are visible. But a slight pull administered to the ball-bearing drawers reveals the secrets of oven, broiler, heat control and cooking features.

One drawer shows up the insulated oven with thermostatic heat control, which claims to take the guesswork out of baking. Another drawer opens and the whole contents of the broiler slide out. By lifting the cover above the grates, the burners are ready for boiling beans or potatoes or corn. Below these burners a flat sliding drawer brings forward the drip pan. Storage space for pots and pans, forks and spoons is provided in two additional drawers beneath.

More drastic changes in gas stoves have been made in the past year or two, it is claimed, than in all previous years since such stoves first came on the market. Besides the beauty evolved in the marbleized effects, many improvements in construction and practicality are noticeable.

The Insulated Oven

About 99 women out of 100 are interested in two special features—insulated oven, and thermostatic heat control. Although some 20 years ago a little experimenting was done with asbestos in insulating ovens, not until about two years ago did insulated ovens become the general thing. Now the majority of better-grade stoves are insulated. Just as insulation in a refrigerator or in the walls of a house helps to prevent heat or cold from passing, so in the oven, insulation tends to keep the heat on the inside where it can do its work instead of allowing it to escape into the room.

Anyone who has worked for several hours in a kitchen where the non-insulated oven has been in full swing will appreciate a cooler kitchen. Mineral wool, mineral felt, rock wool, and asbestos are used in varying degrees of thickness as insulation material. Some manufacturers incorporate two of these materials with a dead-air space between in the oven walls and thus really achieve a high degree of insulation. This makes it possible to use the top of the oven, specially in the table-top design, as a work table even when pies and cakes are baking in the inside.

Thermostatic Heat Control

Controlling the degree of heat in the oven has been experimented with for some time and is now fairly well established. The thermostatic heat control is a little device at the side of the oven like the dial on a radio by which the oven can be kept at any temperature. Unfortunately, this instrument cannot be bought separately and attached to an old stove but is built in during the manufacture of the oven. With this little dial device the housewife can turn her oven to whatever degree of heat the recipe calls for and can depend upon it that the oven will stay at that specified temperature.

This thermostatic control should not be confused with the thermometer which is attached in much the same way to many stove ovens. A thermometer merely registers the temperature but does not control it. If a thermometer indicates that the oven is 350 degrees, and if 400 degrees is wanted, the cook must turn the oven valve higher, but she does not know exactly how much higher until she has experimented. Even then the thermometer may not stay at that point and constant watching is necessary to keep the temperature at the desired figure.

With a heat-control device, on the other hand, the dial is turned to any predetermined temperature, and as soon as the oven reaches this point, the control automatically keeps the oven at this temperature, because the device is connected with the gas valve and automatically controls the flow of gas. No watching is necessary once the control is set for the temperature desired.

On some modern gas ranges there is even a time regulator which does just what its name suggests. It not only shuts off the gas at a specified time but it will automatically turn on the gas at a predetermined time. Suppose a housewife wants a roast to begin cooking at 3 o'clock and turned off at 6, but cannot be home to light the oven. The food can be placed in the oven before she leaves the house and the time control set for 3 o'clock. At that hour the gas will automatically turn on, the roast will cook at the indicated temperature set on the heat regulator and when 6 o'clock arrives the automatic shutoff will turn off the gas.

Construction and Materials

The method of construction as well as the materials now put into gas stoves are quite different from the old-timers. One firm first puts up the framework of the stove much as the steel skeleton of a skyscraper is built and then fits into this the drawers and other parts. The frame has no bolts but is all electric weld angle iron construction, allowing no give nor sag.

The new porcelain-enameled surfaces are much easier to clean and are specially desirable in the linings of the oven, which formerly were made of material which rusted from the moisture. Marbleized effects are gained by stamping the pattern on the surface. One manufacturer goes so far as to get photostatic copies of genuine Italian marble and reproduce these by putting the porcelain through rollers which print the pattern in green, brown, sun-tan, or gray, bringing about a very luxurious effect. In high-grade stoves the burners and cooking grills are made of porcelain enameled on cast iron, making them easily kept clean.

Broiler features vary with the different makes of stoves. One has a vertical broiler which broils both sides at once. It thus takes about half the time and claims to sear the meat juices in, and to broil evenly without scorching. Another type has a special broiler drawer which glides out easily. By a turn of the same handle that pulls out the drawer, the pan can be lifted nearer the flame or lowered. Another type has a glass panel located in the drawer front through which it is possible to see the progress of the food, eliminating the hit-and-miss method of broiling.

Discrimination in the Purchase

Automatic lighting of the gas burners is a new feature found on some makes of ranges. On one the burner lights as soon as the valve is turned on without pressing a pilot button or lighting a match. The pilot light which took the place of matches some time ago is now provided in some ranges for lighting the oven as well as the top burners.

All of these improvements make the purchasing of a gas stove quite a discriminating task. The size of the floor space and number in the family will help to determine the size of the stove needed. Then whether a table-top or console design is wanted will probably be the next decision. After this the height of the burners from the floor for easy work should be considered. Then come the degree of insulation for the oven, the heat control, type of broiler, additional drawer space, color and other minor details. If a stove has a seal applied on its side in the form of a blue star in a double circle, this indicates that it has been tested in the laboratory of the American Gas Association and is approved as being "safe, satisfactory in performance, and reasonably durable in construction."

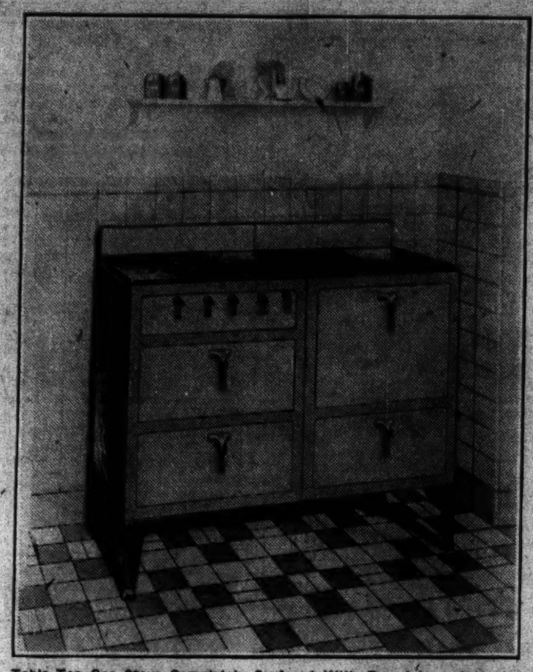
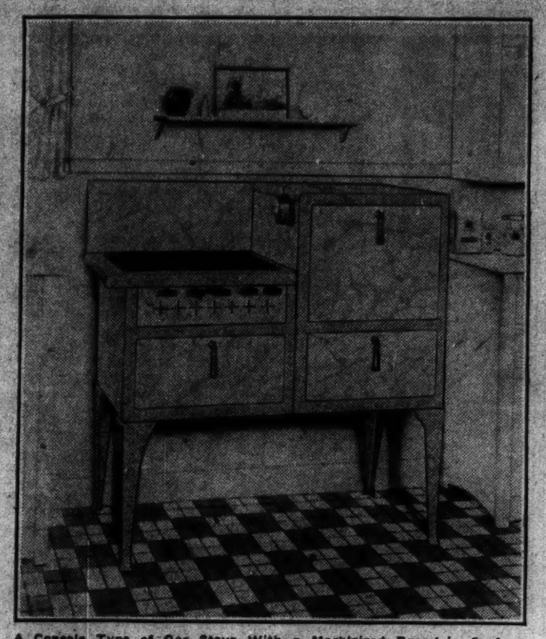


Table-Top Gas Stove Completely Surfaced With Porcelain and Having Marbleized Top and Ends. The Oven and the Broiler Below It Are Porcelain-Lined. The Left Top Lifts and Slides Down Back of the Burners When Cooking Is Done. The Two Drawers Below the Valves Are for Pots and Pans.



A Console Type of Gas Stove With a Marbleized Porcelain Surface. The Broiler Is Placed in a Sliding Drawer, Which Makes Broiling Easier. The Thermostatic Heat Control Is Fastened to the Left Side of the Oven.

Novelties From Canned Pineapple

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Fruit Conserve

Drain the juice from a can of strawberries, and from 2 cupfuls each of pitted unsweetened canned cherries and canned pineapple cut into small pieces. Slice very thin an orange and a lemon, using all but the seeds. To the combined fruits add the same weight in sugar and a dash of cinnamon. Simmer slowly until the peel is tender and the juice forms in two drops on the lower edge of a spoon before the first falls off, or until the mixture thickens when a little is dropped on a cold plate. Turn into hot glasses and when the conserve is cold cover it with melted paraffin. This is delicious and unusual served with meats, hot biscuits or toast, or with cream cheese and crackers.

Frozen Fruit Salad

Scald ½ of a cupful of evaporated milk in the top of the double-boiler; cool, then chill in a bowl surrounded with chipped ice and salt, and whip until stiff. Add 1 tablespoonful of lemon juice and whip until the milk is very stiff. Fold in lightly ½ of a cupful of cooked salad dressing, then: ¼ of a cupful each of crushed drained pineapple, coarsely cut maraschino cherries, and chopped canned apricots, an orange cut into small pieces and 3 tablespoonfuls of chopped nutmeats. Turn into a cold freezing pan and freeze in the automatic refrigerator; or pour into a mold, seal, and pack in a mixture consisting of 3 measures of ice to 1 of salt. Cut into squares and serve on lettuce with a dressing made by whipping ¼ of a cupful of evaporated milk as previously described and adding mayonnaise to taste.

Pineapple Mallow

With 2 tablespoonfuls of granulated gelatine mix ½ of a teaspoonful of salt and add, stirring constantly, 2 cupfuls of pineapple juice. Heat over hot water until the gelatine is dissolved, then add 16 marshmallows cut with scissors into small pieces. When the marshmallows are liquefied add 2 cupfuls of drained crushed pineapple and ½ of a cupful of coarsely broken nutmeats. Allow the mixture to stiffen slightly before adding 1 cupful of cream that has been whipped stiff, and 1-3 of a cupful of sugar. Freeze in a mold or in the refrigerator as previously described. Serve with

Pineapple Sauce

To 2 cupfuls of undrained crushed pineapple add ½ of a cupful of pineapple juice or water and bring to a boil. Mix thoroughly together 1-3 of a cupful of sugar and 1 tablespoonful of cornstarch and add them slowly to the pineapple mixture, stirring constantly. Cook until thickened; add the juice of 1 lemon and serve. This is also delicious with cottage pudding.

Pineapple and Cheese Salad

Make lime jelly from lime-flavored gelatine, according to directions on the package, using 5 tablespoonfuls less water than called for. To 2 cupfuls of cream cheese, or cottage cheese, add a dash of salt, 1 teaspoonful of chopped onion, and 2 tablespoonfuls each of coarsely chopped green pepper and slivers of pimiento. On a pan, in the tray divisions of the automatic refrigerator, or in cups, arrange small balls of the cheese mixture and pour the jello over; set it aside to chill and harden. At serving time arrange individual portions with a slice of pineapple on each bed of lettuce, then a slice of orange; place a cube of jelly in the center, garnish with cherries and stuffed olives sliced, and add mayonnaise at the side.

Ham Baked With Pineapple

Into a 2-inch slice of ham rub ½ of a cupful of light brown sugar, then stick in 10 whole cloves and place the meat in a baking dish. Surround it with halves of pineapple slices, add ½ of a cupful of pineapple juice and sprinkle it with 1 cupful of brown sugar. Bake at 350 degrees Fahrenheit until the meat is tender—about an hour. Serve on a hot platter, garnishing with the pineapple and bits of parsley.

Glazed Pineapple and Banana

Cut into halves 3 bananas and 3 slices of pineapple. Arrange them in a baking dish and sprinkle with 2 tablespoonfuls of granulated sugar with which has been mixed a dash of cinnamon. Bake in a moderate oven at 375 degrees Fahrenheit, until the fruit is glazed, and serve hot as a garnish for meat.

Pineapple Sweets

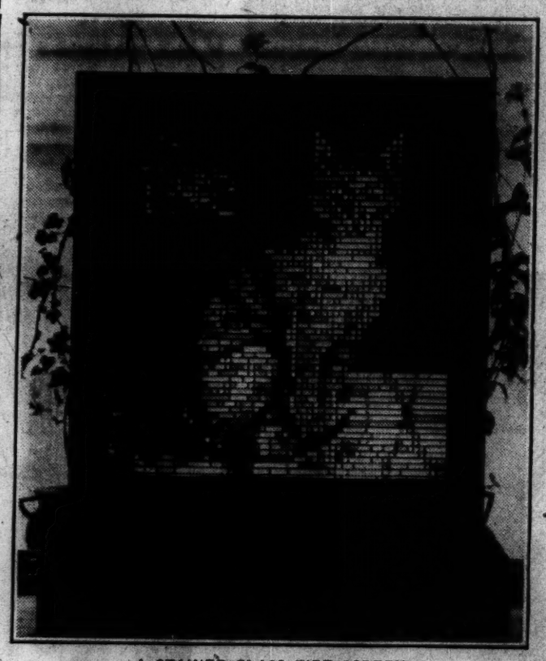
Scoop the centers from 2 hot baked sweet potatoes and mash them with honey and salt and pepper to taste and 2 tablespoonfuls of butter. On slices of hot baked or sautéd pineapple arrange cones of the potato and on the tip of each lay a marshmallow, or pour marshmallow sauce over the pyramid. Brown delicately in a hot oven and serve immediately.

Pineapple Fritters

Put 12 slices of pineapple to drain. Sift together: 1½ cupfuls of flour, 2 teaspoonfuls of baking powder and ¼ of a teaspoonful of salt. To 1 well-beaten egg add 2-3 of a cupful of milk and stir the liquid slowly into the dry ingredients. Dip the pineapple slices into the batter and fry to a delicate brown in fat at 395 degrees Fahr. Lay the fritters in a baking dish, place a marshmallow on each and sprinkle them with granulated sugar mixed with a dash of cinnamon. Leave in a moderate oven, 375 degrees Fahr., until the marshmallow is nicely browned and the fritters are glazed.

Pineapple Mayonnaise

Into 1 cupful of mayonnaise dressing beat ½ of a cupful of cottage cheese, ½ of a cupful of shredded pineapple, drained, and 6 stuffed olives sliced. Cut 15 marshmallows into quarters and fold them into the first mixture. Serve very cold on beds of lettuce and garnish with maraschino cherries.



A STAINED GLASS FIRE SCREEN
The "Happy Cat" Guards the Domestic Hearth

The problem of finding an interesting and unique fire screen to protect from too direct heat the group gathered about the glow is happily solved by this cozy design in stained glass by P. Chiesa of Milan.

Home Making

By MRS. HARRY A. BURNHAM

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ON A dark, rainy morning not long ago a young woman found it necessary to do some shopping. Her first thought was to don a dark hat and old coat which the rain would not hurt, but upon consideration she decided that there was no reason why she should, by her personal appearance, add to the gloomy aspect of the sidewalks and so she wore a light coat, a bright hat, and carried a colorful umbrella. If everybody who was out on that morning had done the same the town would have presented the appearance of a gala day; indeed, there were many others who did and thereby caused artificial sunshine to penetrate the fog.

One of the famous sayings of Immanuel Kant, which has lived and is today as applicable as it was in the time of which he wrote, is to the effect that a good way to judge of the quality of some act we are contemplating is to ask ourselves how it would look if everybody did it. This may be construed to cover not only appearances but deeper and more lasting matters.

* * *

There are no people who have richer opportunities to ask themselves such a question, or more abundant occasions to apply its evident answer, than have home makers.

A group of young mothers who lived on the same street, and whose children all played in a neighboring recreation area, used to call them by shouting their names from front or back porch. One day it happened that several mothers called their children at the same time and the chorus of "Johnny," "Bobby," "Freddie," etc., was not only extremely amusing but not very pleasing. This incident afforded an opportunity to see how a single act, multiplied by the same act on the part of a number of other people, can become quite annoying. A tiny bell, a small horn, a not too shrill whistle, and other easily heard and readily distinguished instruments took the place of shouts. Each child knows his own call and, as one woman said, "If we should all happen to want our children at the same moment we could form quite a neighborhood orchestra."

In the home, a few steps will take us to the room where we will find the person with whom we wish to speak and a sense of tranquillity instead of confusion will repay the slight effort. This little act of courtesy, if done by everyone, will help to sustain that dignity which should be a feature of home life.

* * *

In our relation to contacts and responsibilities outside the home a consideration of the suggestion of Kant will often cause us to regulate our actions in a kinder manner. We may argue, when going to a club meeting, that we can "slip into a seat at the back of the room and no one will know that we are late." Again we may say that a certain political candidate is certain to be elected and so we "won't bother to vote." Multiply such acts on our part by the acts of everybody else and we see at once that there would not be back seats enough to accommodate club members, and that a government by the people would be but a name.

If our personal conduct and the management of our homes is regulated according to Kant we will soon learn that, no matter how restricted we may feel our sphere to be, there is a definite happy influence radiating to those around us.

Go make thy garden fair as thou canst
Thou workest never alone;
Perhaps he whose plot is next to thine
May see it and mend his own.

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Labeled for Grades

In accordance with the American canners' law passed by Congress a year ago, the present season's crop of peas is the first such crop to bear the new standardized labels as to quality. Later on this year canned tomatoes, peaches, pears and apricots will carry the prescribed labels, and next year beans, corn, cherries, blackberries, loganberries, raspberries and strawberries will be subject to the new regulations as to labels. And so the working out of standards for various canned goods will be continued by the United States Food Administration, until all labels comply with the law.

Housewives are assured that although there will, of course, be a noticeable difference in size, flavor and color between the various grades of the same vegetable or fruit, every product legally labeled may be considered as edible. The least desirable grade of any product will have the label: "Below United States standard. Low quality but not illegal." This is the plain statement of the facts and the label is put on the can for the protection and information of the purchaser. Housewives—read it!

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Luscious, large *Fresh* fruit, loose packed, totally unlike the pressed fruit from abroad.
Dates You'll Remember
3-lb Box $2.00
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CALIFORNIA'S FINEST FIGS at same prices.
Mrs. John R. Porter
Please send check with order
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Agents Wanted

Darning Suggestion

The winter season will soon be here, bringing with it the cold days when light-weight heather-mixture stockings prove themselves a comfort. Since the best quality is comparatively expensive, one finds it expedient to mend such stockings "to the last thread" so to speak. Yet how often the darning material available is discovered not to match! At first, this annoyed the writer, but now she knows that two shades blend excellently if used separately, one shade being employed for the warp, so to speak, and the other for the woof. Of course if the darn is in an exposed place such as that spot just above the heel of an Oxford or pump, this method isn't so successful, but when the darn is hidden from public view, the two-color combination is just "nobody's business."

As a matter of fact, much fusiness regarding darning is traditional, it seems to the writer. After all, a neat darn in the foot of a stocking need not be an exact match. If a stocking is in one of the many shades of tan, and the stock of matching thread is inadequate, put in a warp of a darker shade, reserving the lighter more nearly matching shade for the woof.

There are a few modernists who are courageous enough to break a rule formulated in the days when women were at liberty to "sit by the fire and spin." If women in general continue along the path of emancipation from the once valuable but now obsolete teachings of maternal ancestors, many a mother will find herself surprisingly and advantageously released from the time demand of "matching yarns."

The Mexican Cuisine

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Mexican women are keenly interested in the effort now being made by their Ministry of Agriculture to gather valuable culinary information in regard to traditional native dishes. The facts so gathered are to include not only the actual recipe, but give the history and origin of each dish, an explanation of its characteristic name, method of serving and every detail likely to awaken patriotic interest in distinctly regional food. The information so obtained is to be compiled by the Mexican Ministry of Agriculture into what promises to be a most unusual cook book.

Women agents of the Ministry are said to be working diligently toward the success of this undertaking by interviewing housewives famed for their good cooking but who might be less likely to impart their culinary secrets to obviously official investigators. Long, slow blending of ingredients and unhurried preparation from start to finish are the important features in many of these old, national dishes.

To aid in serving chicken pie nicely and neatly, cut the dough with a large biscuit cutter and place rounds on top of the meat mixture to bake.

Nut margarine is a good substitute for butter in cooking and does not need to be colored for this purpose. Also, it is now less expensive than lard substitutes for baking.

The Finishing Touch to a Clean House
From lining trunks and drawers to kitchen shelves. There are dozens of uses for
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Genuine KVP quality, strong, glazed both sides, free from coating—in 4 colors and white. Special offer of our new:
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"PEQUOT *wears* so well!" say thousands of housewives, explaining why they prefer Pequot sheets. Other reasons why: snowy whiteness—easy laundering—smooth, soft, inviting "feel." Pequot is the most popular brand of sheets and pillow cases in America! Pequot Mills, Salem, Mass.

Working People of Peiping

By NELLIE CHOY WONG

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Peiping

A CHINESE room (called a "chien") in one of the poor quarters of a Chinese city measures about 10 by 16 feet. In the upper part of the room there is a built-in bed called a "kang." It is 3 feet wide and 4 feet long. Sometimes a family of three or at the most four live in such a room and occupy the bed. The floor is made of gray clay brick and can easily be washed; in fact, such a floor is very practical as there is small chance of fire, particularly, as is the case with Chinese houses when three sides of the building are of brick. The front of the room is built of fancy carved wood, and the open lattice acts as windows. Strong lotus paper takes the place of glass.

Those who live in this manner are the coolie class. Their average earning capacity is $8 to $10 (Mex.) a month. A Mex. at the present time is worth about one-third of an American dollar. The coolie does all the hard labor, cares for the stoves, runs the errands, pulls the rickshas, etc.

The next class to the coolie is the "Ta Si Fu" or the cook. In a prosperous family, and it is of such we are speaking at the moment, he gets $18 to $28 'Mex.' a month. Then comes the "No. 1 Boy." He is the housekeeper and looks after all the servants and does most of the buying for the master. Often he plans the menus. His salary is from $30 to $50 'Mex.' a month, depending upon how able he is and how long he has been with the family.

Of course the reader will ask at once how anyone can live on such salaries, with families to support also. Some individuals even have fathers, mothers and grandparents beside their immediate family to maintain.

Salary Increments

There is one custom in Chinese social life which one doesn't find in America. That is the "squeeze system." "Squeezing" is a custom handed down for generations. Whenever a servant is sent out to make a purchase he expects to get 10 per cent of the value of the article. It makes no difference where the article is bought, or if the master himself buys it, the store always gives the servant that percentage of the cost. Some servants "squeeze" more than the 10 per cent.

Another way in which the salaries are increased is by tips. In a well-to-do family, the servant makes 600 or 700 per cent of his wages by tips. It is customary when one is invited to a dinner to tip the servant. When guests come to one's home for dinner, the host tips their ricksha boy 20 cents; if they come in a carriage he gives 40 cents; and if in a motor car, 80 cents. The money for tips is part of the dinner expense and after the meal the master hands all the tips over to the No. 1 boy who divides them among the servants.

Another kind of tipping takes the form of presents. Often a servant earns more than his master, if he is serving in a high official family. This statement sounds absurd but it is true. Some No. 1 boys own very beautiful homes. They do not live in them but rent them.

Servants of the Middle Class

The servants who work for the middle-class people make much less, so that their lot is hard. They live in small crowded rooms and are often dirty because they cannot afford to buy even the amount of water needed, for in China water must be purchased. They need much help. Therefore, daughters and wives of such men become sewing women. Many Chinese and American women are helping them by providing them with such work as they can do and by assisting them in selling their needlework, that they may help keep their families and better their condition.

The writer has often heard tourists say, "There are very few Chinese of the middle class; that's what keeps China so poor." Tourists visiting Peiping, who stay in modern American hotels, rush around to see the Temple of Heaven, spend a day upon the Great Wall or at the Ming Tombs, a day at the Summer Palace and shop the rest of the time, do not really know the middle class. To enjoy a visit in China one must stay in Chinese homes and learn the Chinese manner of living, and to gain this knowledge there is no better place than the home of a good middle-class family.

In a Native Home

The writer, who is a Chinese woman, had the good fortune to spend six months in such a home. The husband has passed on, leaving the widow with 19 children. The eldest son is married and has seven daughters. He has to support his family and also his mother and sisters on his slender salary of $400 (Mex.) a month. After he finishes educating the second brother the two brothers together will educate the remaining children. This family is living happily. The mother keeps house for them all; the sons work and earn good salaries; the girls sew and study or teach. They each earn from $80 to $200 (Mex.) a month. Their spare moments are whiled away in Chinese potteries and perhaps spent in painting. They go quite often to good Chinese shows or operas. They have wonderful Chinese dinners of 20 or 30 courses among friends of the same standing, but they rarely mix with foreigners.

The homes are run more or less by the No. 1 boy, but the children keep the mothers closely interested at home, although there are nurses to do the actual caring for the babies.

Shopping Problems

Woman, as the purchasing agent of the home, has been the subject of a recent survey among American clubwomen, conducted by a research worker of Teachers' College, Columbia University. Judging from the answers given to the comprehensive questionnaire sent out, the average woman is not only willing but glad to receive authentic information on the subject of buying, whether such instruction comes through the columns of the daily papers, magazines, school or club programs, or over the radio.

With the answers to the questionnaire as a guide, an interesting list has been prepared, showing in comparison with one another what articles of wearing apparel, food and household equipment require the most attention on the part of the average woman purchaser.

At the top of the list appears the word "Hats." This does not necessarily mean hats to be worn by the woman purchaser only, as the mother of a family, for instance, chooses hats for the younger children as well as herself. The next item to require considerable thought on the part of the average woman shopper is shoes. This item, too, includes footwear for others as well as herself.

Dresses, meats, draperies, hose, coats, fruits and vegetables, furniture, rugs, linen, groceries, lamps, undergarments, pictures, china, glassware, silver and gloves reads this curious hodgepodge list. The final item of gloves seems to be the most easily bought, involving the minimum of attention.

With this list of items as a basis, many women will be interested to do a little "checking up" and see whether their experience agrees with the order in which these articles are tabulated.

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Economics Guides Paris-Berlin Talks

* * *

Reversion to Poincaré Method Seen in New Activity

* * *

Wider Liaison May Be Found Necessary

* * *

(Continued from Page 1)

warmer became the declarations of friendship the colder became the real relations.

Yet we should be careful not to rush enthusiastically from one extreme to the other. There are not wanting critics who declare the French policy remains essentially unchanged. What is France's essential policy? It is to maintain status quo! M. Briand maintained status quo by friendly pacific speeches meant to keep political problems from becoming acute. M. Laval would maintain status quo by economic accords which would imply a political truce.

It would have been better, frankly, to recognize that in the political sphere fundamental differences exist between France and Germany that cannot be conjured away by dramatic gestures or eloquent speeches. The merit of the present conversations is that they, by common consent, set aside political problems. They do not pretend to have for the object the complete or even partial satisfaction of Germany's claims. They do not arouse French suspicion of continual concessions, secretly prepared.

The French and German ministers say in effect: "We cannot possibly, in actual circumstance, agree about the Polish corridor, war guilt or military clauses of the treaty. It is even doubtful whether we can agree about reparations. There are many other delicate matters on which we take opposite views. But having regard to immense and immediate difficulties which face us both and the need of forgetting our disputes in these troubled times, let us concentrate on cordial collaboration in those domains in which our interests are identical."

Policy of Common Sense

That attitude is characteristic of both M. Laval and Dr. Bruening. It brings the Franco-German problem from the cloudy regions of ideology to the solid earth of common sense. If it could really be adopted permanently and worked out to its logical conclusions, it might even in the long run render political problems more soluble. Unfortunately it would be presumptuous to suppose that politics will not again intervene. It can scarcely be affirmed that they have been momentarily banned from Franco - German preoccupations. Nevertheless in so far as politics has been relegated to the background and in so far as economics has been put in the foreground this new sense of realism improves the general European outlook.

Further when the Franco-German commission studies possible modes of economic collaboration it will find itself faced with this difficulty; that France has perhaps little to offer and Germany nothing. It may be that nothing of great importance can be done immediately. But at least a beginning can be made which will lead to greater things. The central idea is that France and Germany should not compete with each other in shipping, aviation and industry of all kinds, but should rather make arrangements for their mutual profit. Also German activities should be encouraged in the exploitation of French colonies.

Financially it is not clear whether France can assist Germany to any great extent. It still considers severe guarantees necessary and it is doubtful whether Germany can give them. At any rate, it is in the French as well as in the German interest that Germany survives the coming winter without disaster. France must find a way of helping Germany to escape the despair which would provoke revolution.

The latest experiment in Franco-German collaboration will be watched with utmost sympathy and best wishes. There is already talk of making it more than a Franco-German collaboration. If there is to be a happy issue from the world crisis, it may be found necessary to form a four- or five-power economic liaison —the United States, England, France, Germany and Italy. M. Laval will discuss this project with President Hoover, and after M. Laval, it is hoped Dr. Heinrich Bruening will likewise explore the possibilities with the President of the United States.

AMONG THE RAILROADS

By FRANKLIN SNOW

WHETHER the railroads made a favorable impression upon the Interstate Commerce Commission in their presentation of the freight rate case cannot be determined, despite rumors circulated in Wall Street indicating that a rate increase would be granted. This, of course, was fallacious, as even the commission itself does not yet know what its decision will be.

Although the type of questions asked is not in itself conclusive evidence of a commissioner's opinion, it may be said in general that the questions asked by Mr. Joseph B. Eastman and Mr. Balthasar H. Meyer were not favorable to the increase, while those of Mr. Claude R. Porter, Mr. Ernest I. Lewis and Mr. Clyde B. Aitchison were generally friendly to the railroads' side. The other six commissioners took little or no part in the final oral argument in Washington, so their reaction was impossible to determine.

From various attorneys the railroads received criticism for failing to place any traffic witnesses on the stand, the three rail presidents who originally testified being Mr. J. J. Pelley of the New Haven, Mr. H. A. Scandrett of the Milwaukee and Mr. W. R. Cole of the Louisville & Nashville, they being respectively of operating, legal and financial training.

While the final hearing was in process, a surprise came in the form of a speech made by Mr. Daniel Willard, president of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, at Akron, in which he said that any rate increase would be temporary and would have to be eliminated eventually. The writer saw Mr. Willard at Baltimore the next evening and alluded to the significance of this remark, as well as to the propriety of the railroads' placing traffic witnesses on the stand. Mr. Willard said it had been carefully considered in advance by the rail executives, who decided to make it strictly a revenue case with no traffic testimony introduced.

Rate Case

Nevertheless, it would appear that whether the case was known as a rate or a revenue case, it would have helped the railroads' position to have put some executive on the stand who could discuss traffic matters intelligently, representing an entire district. For example, Mr. James E. Gorman, president of the Rock Island, was in Washington for the original hearing, and presumably a president who is a traffic man could have represented a group of railroads just as effectively as a president whose training is in another line.

That President Hoover is keenly interested in the course of the rate hearing was evidenced by a remark he made to the writer, indicating his knowledge of the trend of the case, although he has taken no position outwardly either for or against higher rates.

Several interesting sidelights have developed from this particular case, among them being the new evaluation placed on rail securities. For example, Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe general 4s seem to be regarded now as the criterion of stability in rail bonds.

The reaction to the speech made by Senator Smith W. Brookhart of Iowa was one of marked surprise, railroad men and bankers having apparently anticipated a discourse far more denunciatory of the railroads. The financial papers had not led New York bankers who were present at the hearing to expect as lucid a presentation of the case and as keen a knowledge of law and of facts as the Senator displayed.

Points Not Refuted

Not having any traffic experts to testify, the railroads failed to refute arguments made by numerous shippers concerning the prospective diversion of California fruits to intercoastal water lines. Actually this is more a threat than a possibility. There are not enough ships with refrigerated quarters to make an appreciable dent in the rail fruit traffic. Even one of the Panama Pacific liners sailing every two weeks from Los Angeles for New York can handle only the equivalent of one trainload, and there are many fruit trains a day during the peak of the season.

Also it is regarded as poor policy by fruit merchants to dump an entire shipload upon the New York market in one day.

Pioneering Work

Railroads have been criticized often for not spending money on "laboratory research," but the introduction of air-cooled trains meets this objection. The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad made a heavy investment which required courage at this time, but the results have justified it. Even if the railroad spent as much as $250,000 it has regained probably half of such an expense through the increased business on its Columbian train, for 100 additional passengers a day would in three months produce $100,000 added revenue.

Prestige also has been enhanced by this step, as indicated by the fact that one day last week one drawing-room on this Washington-New York train carried Mr. Walter S. Gifford, Mr. Charles M. Schwab, Mr. Owen D. Young, and Mr. Gerard Swope, all of whom could spend the ten or fifteen minutes longer in reaching New York by the motor-coach train connection, despite assertions by some that they cannot afford to "waste" this time.

Traffic Increasing

Thus far the Baltimore & Ohio has air cooled two combination cars, seven coaches, 15 diners, 10 parlor cars, and 2 lounges, a total of 36 cars. On a recent day the Columbian carried more than 250 passengers out of Washington, with 100 more on at Baltimore. While Mr. W. B. Calloway, passenger traffic manager of the road, evinced real sportsmanship in asking that comparisons showing the exact number of passengers on rival trains be withheld, it can be said that on the same afternoon another train left Washington averaging less than one passenger a car.

This fact effectively proves the importance of air cooling passenger trains, and the writer emphasizes it in the belief that other roads may similarly increase their business through following a like policy. The Baltimore & Ohio is preparing to air cool its Capitol and National Limiteds between New York, Chicago, and St. Louis, respectively, next year, which cannot fail to have an effect upon the patronage accorded the Twentieth Century and the Broadway Limiteds.

Newspapers on Trains

Copies of The Christian Science Monitor are to be placed in the news service established by the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway between Washington and Cincinnati, each way, providing an overnight train between these two cities. The westbound train, the West Virginian, leaves Washington at 5:45 p. m., arriving Cincinnati 9:05 a. m. Eastbound, the "F. F. V." leaves Cincinnati at 5:15 p. m., reaching Washington at 8:35 a. m.

Arrangements were made with Mr. L. O. Probert, assistant to the president, who also extended similar authority in placing this newspaper in the Sportsman, between Old Point Comfort-Richmond and Cleveland-Detroit.

LONDON MUSEUM GETS CANNING JEWEL

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The Canning jewel, which was sold here recently by auction for £10,000, has been presented to the Victoria and Albert Museum by the American who purchased it. The donor desires to remain anonymous.

The jewel, which was formerly owned by the Earl of Harewood, derives its name from Earl Canning, first Viceroy of India, who acquired the jewel there shortly after the Indian mutiny in 1857. It is believed by some experts to have been made by Benvenuto Cellini.

ROYAL DUTCH AIR LINES PROGRESS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMSTERDAM — Freight traffic through the air is developing rapidly in the Netherlands, the volume of transportation having increased 25 per cent in 1930 over 1929, according to the annual report of the Royal Dutch Airlines.

A total of 992,825 kilos of freight were carried during the year. Owing to bad weather conditions and the general economic retrenchments passenger transport showed a drop of 9 per cent. In 1931, however, the passenger traffic has experienced a marked upturn again and is developing satisfactorily.

NEW GUINEA'S NEW STAMP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PERTH, W. Aust.—The design of the new postage stamp of New Guinea to be issued by the Commonwealth Government of Australia is to be a bird of paradise with a background of tropical foliage. It is to commemorate the tenth anniversary of Australia's mandate over the territory. The dates on the stamp will be 1921-31.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. Caroline W. Allen, Detroit, Mich.
Mrs. Florence B. Wright, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Laura J. Tritle, Harrisburg, Penna.
Mrs. Gertrude French, Philadelphia, Penna.
Mrs. Amy K. Eisendrath, Milwaukee, Wis.
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Fanny E. Lott, Los Angeles, Calif.
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Leo Seitz, New York, N. Y.
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Edith M. Hafert, Ft. Wayne, Ind.
Thomas M. Wallace, Minneapolis, Minn.
Frank J. Arneson, Longmeadow, Mass.
Jessie A. Arneson, Longmeadow, Mass.
Whitman Rice, Yonkers, N. Y.
J. Horatio Williams, Palm Beach, Fla.
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Frank L. Vaughn, Fort Ann, N. Y.

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IN ACCORDANCE with the spirit of the times, we have revised the tariff of our Rooms and prices in our Restaurants at the ROOSEVELT. There has been, of course, not the slightest reduction in the standard of service which we offer our guests. The same personal comfort, attentive helpfulness, and hospitality in keeping with our Colonial setting are to be found, as always, under our roof. We believe that with our reduced tariff these advantages are doubly great, and will be doubly appreciated by our patrons.

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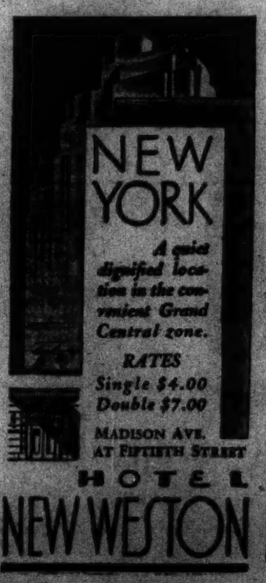

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A. WINNETT THOMPSON,
Managing Director

STOCKS CLOSE STEADY AFTER UNEVEN SWINGS

Rally in Last Hour Reduces Earlier Losses—Break in Rail Issues

NEW YORK, Oct. 2 (AP)—Stocks closed steady today, rallying in the last hour, after a break in the rails had carried the general list 1 to 3 points lower.

Declines among the carrier issues were reduced. U. S. Steel recovered a drop of 1⅜, while General Motors, du Pont, Consolidated Gas and American Can rose about a point net.

American Telephone, down 2½ at one time, steadied substantially. New York Central, Atchison and Rock Island were off a couple of points. Sales approximated 2,500,000 shares.

On the whole, speculative sentiment in Wall Street brightened considerably with the lifting of heavy selling pressure. Nevertheless, the fact that advances so regularly attract fresh selling, possibly representing the liquidation of stock bought for support purposes, appears to have destroyed confidence on the bull side.

Furthermore, many traders are reluctant to follow upturns unsupported by impelling signs of general business improvement.

Little Encouragement

The weekly mercantile reviews provided a little encouragement. Bradstreet's reported that retail buying had been stimulated by cooler weather, low prices and large advertising expenditures. Clothing dealers are reporting a good volume, and a normal turnover is reported in groceries and foodstuffs, electrical appliances and various housewares. This agency, however, says "a normal seasonal rise has by no means materialized." It mentions shoe manufacturing and California fruit canning as lines feeling the adverse effects of conditions in Europe.

Brokerage circles are busy with gossip over the railroads. The final agreement on the four-party eastern consolidation plan is widely hailed as constructive, and it is felt in many quarters that the chances of approval by the Interstate Commerce Commission are good. There is no general tendency, however, to take it for granted that the Interstate Commerce Commission will decide to permit an increase in freight rates.

The weekly Federal Reserve statement, showing that the system had been able to absorb some $225,000,000 in bankers acceptances dumped on the market as a result of the European disturbance, without permitting any marked stiffening of money rates, was interpreted as striking evidence of the huge credit resources of the system, and tended to still any uneasiness over the outgoing movement of gold. Leading bankers regard the outflow of gold as a distinctly constructive development. The short-term money market remained plentifully supplied today, with quotations for call money at 1¼ per cent.

Some observers regarded the announcement of the plan of merging the Bank of America with the National City Bank, the first large consolidation of Wall Street banks in more than a year, as distinctly encouraging, presumably indicating faith in the return of stable conditions favorable to large transactions.

Bonds Improve

The bond market was generally higher today, and trading was somewhat more active.

The rising trend appeared first among the railroad and foreign loans, but as the day advanced it spread to other groups. Gains of 1 to 2 points appeared in such diversified issues as St. Louis, San Francisco 4½s of 1978, New York, Chicago & St. Louis 4½s of 1978, New York Central 5s of 2013, Erie 5s of 1975, Baltimore & Ohio 4½s of 1960, Belgian 7s, Norwegian 6s, German 7s, Colombian 6s of October, 1961, Austrian 7s, and Goodyear 5s.

A few issues such as International Telephone debenture 5s, San Paulo 7s of 1940 and Canadian Pacific debenture 4s made even larger advances.

On the whole the upward movement was more noticeable among the rail and foreign issues.

United States Treasury and Liberty loans were moderately less active than recently and generally higher. The Treasury 3s of 1951-55, the latest issue, were the most active, and showed the greatest appreciation of the group at one time. The Fourth Liberty 4¼s experienced a heavy turnover also, but turned easy.

Stock privilege loans followed the stock market upward on the initial strength. International Telephone 4½s of 1939 and Kreuger & Toll 5s, Loew's 6s of 1941. American Telephone 4½s of 1939 and Alleghany 5s of 1950 made some of the larger gains.

FRIDAY'S NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

Closing Prices

1931 High	1931 Low	Div. In $		Sales	High	Low	Last	Oct. 2	Oct. 1
14⅛	9½		Abitibi Pow & P	200	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞		
5⅞	3¾		Abitibi pf	100	4¾	4¾	4¾		
2⅞	⅞	1	Adams Express	4000	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞		
23½	10	1	Addressograph	900	10½	10	10½		
11⅜	3		Advance Rumely	700	3¼	3¼	3¼		
109⅞	58⅜	3	Air Reduction	3800	62	58	60		
10⅝	1¾		Airway Elec App	900	2	2	2		
20⅛	7	40	Alaska-Juneau	9300	13⅝	13⅛	13⅜		
9	5		Albany PW Pap	200	6	6	6		
12¾	3¼		Alleghany Corp	8700	4	3⅝	3⅝		
50⅛	4		Allegh pf ww xxx	400	50½	48¼	49		
182¾	76	6‡	Allied Chem	13900	81¾	78	79¾		
42⅜	14¼	2	Allis Chalmers	3300	18	14¼	14⅜		
18⅝	8	1	Alpha Port Cem	100	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛		
23	13½	2	Amerada	400	13⅝	13½	13⅝		
29½	6½		Am Ag Ch C pf	100	8½	8½	8½		
29⅜	6		Am Ag Ch Del	2700	6⅝	6⅛	6⅞		
62¾	18⅜	3†	Am Bank Note	600	20	20	20		
38	22	2.40	Am Brake S&F	400	22	22	22		
124⅝	100	7	Am Brake S&F pf	10	100	100	100		
139⅝	74⅜	5†	Am Can	41000	79¼	76	78½		
153½	137	7	Am Can pf	400	137	137	137		
38⅜	9⅜	1	Am Car & Fdry	800	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜		
86	40	7	Am Car & F pf	100	48	43	45		
41⅜	6½		Am Chain	400	7½	7	7		
48⅝	32¼	3†	Am Chicle	100	32½	32½	32½		
21⅛	5⅛		Am Colortype	400	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝		
14½	5		Am Com Alcohol	400	5⅝	5½	5½		
53⅛	9		Am European	1700	14½	11	11⅜		
51⅜	12½		Am & For Pow	22000	14½	12¼	13½		
90	43	6	Am & For Pow $	400	45	43	45½		
100	48	7	Am & For Pow 7	900	50	48	49		
79½	25		Am & For Pw2pf	400	27	26½	26½		
			Am Hide & L	300	3	3	3		
31⅝	½	3	*Am Ice	700	12½	12	12		
26	6½		Am International	1600	7¾	6½	6¾		
30⅝	8½	1	Am Locomotive	1600	10	8½	8½		
84¾	62½	7	Am Loco pf	300	63½	62½	62½	63	
7	2		Am Mach & Met	100	2	2	2		
23⅜	5		Am Metal	300	8	7½	8	7½	
57½	40½	3	Am News	110	40	40	40	40½	
64⅞	16⅜	1	Am Power2d& Lt	8100	18	16⅜	17	16½	
84	60	4	Am P&L 5% pf	900	61	60	60	60¾	
102	71	6	Am P&L 6% pf	400	72	72	72	71	
85	58½	5	Am P&L pf sta	400	60½	59½	59½	60	
21½	7¼	.60	Am Radiator	4400	8½	7¾	8	8	
12¾	3		Am Republics	900	3¼	3	3	3	
37⅜	10¼		Ab Rolling Mill	1300	11⅛	10⅜	10⅝	10⅜	
66	28	5	Am Safety Razor	400	29½	29	29	28⅞	
43	22½	5	Am Shipbuilding	100	23¼	22½	22½	23	
58½	19¾	2	Am Smelt & Ref	6100	24¼	23	23¼	23	
138½	99½	7	Am Smelt & R pf	300	100½	100	100	100	
4½	½		Am Solvents & C	200	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝	
31¼	7⅛	1	Am Steel Fdries	3200	9	8	9	8	
60	37¾	5	Am Sugar Ref	800	38½	37¾	38½	37⅞	
108½	95	7	Am Sug Ref pf	200	98	95	95	95	
201¾	126⅜	9	Am Tel & Tel	38500	132	127⅛	130½	129½	
110½	80	7	Am Type F pf	20	80	80	80	80	
80¾	23¼	3	Am Wat W&E	4300	27¼	24¾	25⅞	24¾	
79	22	3	Am WW&E ct	5000	23½	22	22	22½	
11⅞	3¾		Am Woolen	2400	4½	3¾	4	4¾	
40	20⅜		Am Woolen pf	200	24½	23	24	22½	
4	⅜		Am Writ Pap ct	400	1	1	1	1	
8¾	2¾		Am Zinc Lead&S	3900	3¼	2⅝	2¾	2¾	
48⅛	24		Am Zinc L&S pf	100	24	24	24	25	
42⅛	15		Anaconda Cop	14200	16½	15⅛	15½	15⅛	
36	13	2.40	Atchison Top	200	15	15	15	14½	
19½	6⅛		Andes Copper	100	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6¼	
18	8		Archer Daniels	400	9	8½	9	8⅞	
72	20	7	Armour Del pf	200	23	20¼	23	20	
4½	1		Armour Ill A	6700	1⅜	1	1⅛	1	
2⅞	½		Armour Ill B	500	⅝	⅝	⅝	½	
47	6¼		Armour Ill pf	300	7	6⅞	6⅞	7	
9	3⅝		Arnold Constable	400	4	4	4	4	
10½	5		Artloom Corp	130	5¼	5¼	5¼	5½	
28½	10⅜	1	Art Metal Const	400	11¼	10⅜	10⅜	11½	
27⅜	4		Associated Apparel Ind	1300	5	4½	4½	4½	
29⅝	10	2½	Asso Dry Goods	1400	10½	10	10½	10½	
85	8		Asso Dry G 2pf	100	58	58	58		
203⅜	105	10	Atchison T & SF	6900	113	105⅜	108½	108¾	
108¼	94¼	5	Atchison pf	600	95	94½	94½	96	
62⅛	52½	5	Atl Coast Line	400	61½	62¼	62¼	66	
53½	16⅜	5	Atl Gulf&WI pf	400	17	16⅜	16⅜	17	
23⅝	10	1	Atl Refining	4100	10⅜	10	10½	10	
54	22	4	Atlas Powder	700	24	23	24	23	
97½	80¼	4	Atlas Powder pf	130	81½	80	80		
13⅛	5	1	Atlas Stores	400	5½	5	5	5½	
295½	93	4‡	Auburn Auto	9600	103	95	100¼	97	
2½	1		Auto Sales	200	1	1	1	1	
6⅛	2½		Aviation Corp Del	1600	2¾	2½	2⅝	2⅝	

—B—

27⅞	6¼		Baldwin Loco	900	7⅜	7½	7⅝	6⅞	
104½	39½	7	Baldwin Loco pf	20	39½	39½	39½		
87⅞	31	5	Balt & Ohio	7700	36⅞	33½	34½	35	
48	14	5	Balt & Ohio pf	200	50¾	50¼	50¼	50½	
66¾	31⅞	3½	Bangor & Aroos	300	32	31⅞	31¾	34	
10	2		Barker Bros	50	2	2	2	2½	
14½	5		Barnsdall A	2300	5¼	5	5¼	5	
81	39⅛	4	Beatrice Cream	700	41	39½	40⅛	39	
111	96	7	Beatrice Cr pf	100	96	96	96	96	
62	37½	3	Beech-Nut Pack	100	40	40	40	39	
6½	1¾		Belding Hem	1300	6	5½	6	6	
80¾	62¼	4.12	Belg Nat Rys ppf	100	64	64	64	62¼	
25⅝	6	1	Bendix Aviation	16500	15⅝	14¼	14⅞	14⅝	
46⅛	26½	2	Best & Co	400	29	26½	27	26¾	
70⅜	28	2	Bethlehem Steel	18600	30	28½	29¼	28½	
153⅞	75	7	Beth Steel pf	700	86	78½	86	75	
29	8	1	Blaw Knox	300	11	10¼	10¼	10½	
43	24¾	1½	Bohn Alum & Br	2400	24	23¼	23⅝	22½	
76½	39	3†	Borden	3700	42¾	39	39⅝	40⅞	
30¾	11⅛	1	Borg Warner	1700	12¼	11¾	12	11¾	
66	17½		Boston & Maine	100	20	20	20	17½	
			Botany Mills A pf	400	2½	1¼	1¼		
22¾	8¼	1½	Briggs Mfg	5800	10⅛	9	10⅛	9	
5¼	1		Brockway	600	1	1	1	1	
69⅜	35	4	Brooklyn Man T	1200	36½	35	36	36	
94¼	68	6	Brooklyn M T pf	100	69½	68	68	70	
129⅜	82¼	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	2800	87	85	85	85	
15	4		Brunswick Balke	1800	5	4¼	4	4	
9½	2¾		Bruns Terminal	200	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
20⅞	5		Bucyrus Erie	100	1 26	6½	6½	5½	
34⅞	8		Bucyrus E cv pf	400	9⅜	8½	8⅝	8⅜	
5⅛	2	2½	Budd Mfg	900	2½	2⅛	2⅛	2½	
50	30		Budd Mfg pf	30	30	30	30	30	
13	4½	1	Budd Wheel	1200	5	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
22	4⅜		Bullard	400	5	5	5	4½	
153¼	45	.80	Bulova Watch	100	45⅜	45	45⅜	43½	
32¼	11¾	1	Burroughs Add	10800	12⅞	12	12⅞	12½	
31	16	2½	Bush Terminal	800	16⅜	16	16	16⅜	
104	60	7	Bush Term deb	100	63¼	60	60	63¼	
113	92½	7	Bush T Bldgs pf	20	92½	926	92½	92½	
23¼	7	2†	Butte Cop & Zinc	200	11	11	11	11	
20⅜	5½		Butterick	800	5¾	5½	5⅝	5½	
69¾	15½		Byers	6000	17⅞	16	16½	16⅞	

—C—

53	15	2	Calif Packing	700	14¾	14½	14⅜	14⅜	
16⅝	7½	1	Campbell Wy&C	100	8	7¾	7¾	7⅝	
43¾	21		Calumet & Ariz	500	22½	21	21¼	21¼	
11⅜	3⅜		Calumet & Hecla	800	4¼	4	4¼	4	
4¾	1¼	3	Canada Dry	2000	16	14⅞	14⅞	14¾	
45⅜	13½	1¼	Canadian Pacific	5400	14⅞	14	14½	14	
25	17¾	1.60	Cannon Mills	500	19¼	19½	19¼	19½	
16	5¼		Capital Admin	100	5½	5½	5½	5½	
111½	37⅝		Case Thresh	29700	42	39	40½	39⅝	
116	53	7	Case Thresh pf		70	70	70	69	
52½	11½	3	Caterpillar Trac	1400	12⅞	12	12⅜	12¼	
4	1¾		Cavanagh Dobbs	40	1⅞	1¾	1¾		
16	4		Celanese Corp	400	5½	5	5	5	
14⅜	3½		Celotex Co	100	3½	3½	3½	3⅞	
37⅜	14		Celotex Co pf	40	15	15	15		
25⅝	15¾	1½	Central Aguirre	300	16¾	15⅞	16½	16	
230	105	8	Central RR of NJ	300	105	105	105	117	
90	50	7	Century Rib pf	10	60½	60¼	60¼	60	
30⅛	9⅜	1	Cerro de Pasco	3600	14½	13½	14	13¾	
7¼	2¼		Certain-Teed	100	3	3	3	3	
23¼	3¼		Checker Cab Mfg	1200	4⅞	4¼	4⅜	4¾	
54½	19½	3	Chesapeake Corp	800	22¾	19½	20½	21⅞	
46½	24½	2½	Ches & Ohio	11000	30	26½	27½	28⅝	
27⅞	3⅝		Chi & Gt West	1200	4⅞	4	4	4¼	
27½	15		*Chi & Gt W pf	500	17	16	16½	16	
8⅞	2⅜		Chi Mil & St P	2700	2¾	2⅜	2⅜	2½	
15⅝	4¼		Chi Mil & St P pf	3200	4½	4¼	4¼	4½	
15⅝	15	4	Chi & N'western	1200	17½	16¼	16¼	16	
15¼	3⅛		Chi Pneu Tool	300	3⅝	3¼	3¼	3¼	
35	10		Chi Pneu T pf	100	11¼	11¼	11¼	14	
65½	20		Chi Rock Isl & P	1700	29	26½	26½	29½	
23	8	3	Chi Yellow Cab	20	12½	12½	12½	12¼	
12⅜	9		Chickasha Cot O	400	9½	9	9	9	
33¾	9⅞		Childs Company	700	10¼	10	10	10	
25¾	12	1	Chrysler	37400	13⅜	12½	13½	12½	
37⅞	27	3.60†	City Ice & Fuel	10	28⅛	28½	28½	28½	
90	66⅛	6½	City Ice & F pf	100	68⅛	68⅛	68⅛	68⅛	
43⅜			CityStores	1300	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	1¼	
34½	16¾	3	Cluett Peabody	400	18	17½	17½	17	
105	95	7	Cluett Pbdy pf	10	100½	100½	100½	100½	
170	99	7.50	Coca Cola	10400	109¼	104½	106¼	107	
53½	50¼	3	Coca Cola	1000	50⅝	50¼	50¼	50¾	
32⅞	28	2½	Colgate-Palm-P	600	30	29	30	30	
104½	88	6	Colg-Palm-P pf	300	89	88	89	89	
17½	8		Collins & Aikman	300	8¼	8¼	8¼	8⅛	
95	71	7	Collins & A pf	200	85½	85½	85½		
10¼	7½		Colonial Bea Oil	100	9	9	9	9	
10¼	8⅛		Colo Fuel&Ir	100	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	8¼	
45⅝	16⅝	1½	Columbia Gas	18700	20¼	17¾	19	17½	
109½	80¼	6	Columbia G pf A	300	82	80¼	80¼	84¼	
111⅝	35⅞	5†	Columbian Carb	3800	41¼	35⅞	38⅝	40	
23¼	8	1.60	Comm Credit	900	9	8¾	9	8¾	
28½	16	1½	Comm Cred pf	100	17	16	16	17	
25½	15¼		Comm Cred pf B	170	16¼	15¼	15¼	16	
34	15½	2	Comm Inv Tr	1500	16⅜	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
106	99½	6½	Comm I Tr 6½%	N 10	99½	99½	99½	99½	
109	101	7	Comm I Tr 7%	50	101	101	101		
90	71	7	Comm I Tr cv pf	400	72	72	72	73¾	
21½	9⅞	1	Comm Solvents	8800	11½	10½	10⅝	10	
12	4⅞	.40	Comwith & So	32300	5¼	4⅞	5	5	
100⅜	68	6	Comwith & S 6pf	400	73⅜	70	73⅜	68	
34¼	22	2	Conde Nast Pub	800	22¾	22	22¾	23	
14⅝	6⅞	1	Congoleum Nairn	1700	9	8⅞	10⅝	10½	
15	3¾		Consol Film Ind	700	4⅜	4½	4¼	4¼	
18⅛	8⅜	2	Consol Film I pf	600	9	8⅜	8	8⅜	
109⅝	64⅜	4	Consol Gas	31300	89¾	85⅝	88	88	
101	70	5	Consol Gas pf	700	95	94½	95	94	
15⅞	10⅛	1	Consol Laundries	200	11	10⅜	10⅜	10½	
42½	20	6	Consol Rys Cu pf	200	21	21	21	21	
1¾	¼		Consol Textile	600	⅜	⅜	⅜	½	
8½	2⅜		Container A	400	2½	2⅜	2⅜	2½	
3	⅞		Container B	300	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	
30	5⅜		Cont Baking A	800	6	5⅜	6	5½	
3⅝	⅞		Cont Baking B	200	1	⅞	⅞	1	
77½	40	8	Cont Baking pf	100	41	41	41	41	
62⅜	32	2½	Cont Can	5000	35	33⅛	34⅜	33¾	
16⅞	4¾		Cont Dia Fibre	400	5⅞	5	5⅞	5	
51⅞	20	2.40	Cont Insurance	1600	21⅞	20½	21⅛	20	
4½	1⅜		Cont Motors	1700	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
12	5		Cont Oil	7400	6¼	5⅝	5⅞	6	
12	1⅛		Cont Shares	900	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1¼	
66⅝	40½	3	*Corn Products	3800	42⅜	41	41⅞	41½	
152½	127½	7	*Corn Prod pf	40	130	127½	127½	128	
18	3¾		Coty	2100	4	3¾	4	3¾	
34½	20	2†	Cream of Wheat	900	22	21	22	23	
38¼	18	2.40	Crown Cork & S	400	18⅝	18	18	18½	
63	25¾		Crucible Steel	800	27½	25¾	27½	28½	
106	53	7	Crucible Steel pf	150	57	53	54	57½	
5⅞	2		Cuban Am Sug	200	3⅜	2½	2½	3	
29⅝	⅞		Cuban Cane Pr	200	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	
1⅛	⅛		Cuban Dom S	800	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛	
48⅞	30	4	Cudahy Packing	700	33¼	30	30	33⅜	
60	45	4	Curtis Publishing	700	48	45	45	45	
118⅝	94½	7	Curtis Pub pf	200	98	94½	94½	98½	
5⅞	1⅞		Curtis-Wright	3000	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
8½	2¼		Curtis-Wright A	400	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
107	70	8	Cushman 8%	20	75	70	75	74½	
41	12¼		Cutler Hammer	300	13⅜	12⅜	12⅜	13⅜	

—D—

23	4½		Davison Chem	2700	4⅞	4¾	4¾	4½	
22	13⅜	1.40	Deere & Co pf	300	14½	14½	14½	14⅜	
157½	96	8	Del & Hudson	800	100⅜	97½	97½	97½	
76	29⅛	3	*Del Lack & W	1100	37	33	33	36½	
195	120	8	Detroit Edison	400	130	126	126	128	
19⅛	11	1.20	Devoe & Rey A	100	11	11	11	11¼	
100	100	7	Devoe & Rey 1pf	10	101	101	101	101	
23	12½	½	Diamond Match	800	14	13	13	13½	
24⅜	22¼	1½	Diamond M pf	400	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	23½	
13½	8⅝	1	Dome Mines	1200	8¼	7½	8¼	7½	
107	85¼	1⅛	Douglas Air	22200	61⅝	59½	61¼	60½	
124⅝	113⅜	6	Du Pont deb	600	113½	112⅝	113⅜	113½	
108	96	8	Duplan Silk pf	20	96	96	96	96	

—E—

13⅛	3		Eastern Roll Mill	100	3	3	3	4	
185¾	98½	8	Eastman Kodak	3800	105	99½	103	101½	
135	128¾	8	Eastman Kod pf	10	130½	130½	130½	135	
21⅞	7	1	Easton Axle & Spg	800	8	7⅝	7⅝	7⅞	
69	35½		Elkingon S pf	600	54	54	54	54	
74⅜	20½	4	Elec Auto-Lite	9300	23	21½	23	21½	
4½	1¾		Elec Boat	400	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	
8⅝	3¼		Elect & M Ind	8400	4	3½	3⅝	3½	

1931 High	1931 Low	Div. In $		Sales	High	Low	Last	Oct. 2	Oct. 1
46⅝	18¼	3	Elec Pow & Lt	10000	22⅝	20¼	21⅜	21	
108⅞	67	4	Elec Pow & L pf	300	68	67	67	68	
98½	57	3	El Stor Battery	100	67	67	67	68	
9	3⅜	4	Elec Stor Battery	900	32	32	32	33½	
48⅝	30	3	Endicott Johnson	100	32½	32½	33⅛	31½	
35⅝	20½	3½	Equitable Off Bld	400	21	20½	21	20¾	
30⅝	10⅝		Erie RR	800	13½	13⅛	13⅛	13⅝	
43⅛	18	4	Erie RR 1pf	300	17	16	16		
13⅜	3¼		Eureka Vacuum	500	4¾	4	4⅛	4	
25	13⅛	1½	Exchange Buffet	10	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅛	

—F—

39⅝	5½		Fairbanks Morse	200	6½	6	6	5	
37½	13⅝	.35	Fed Dept Stores	700	15⅛	14⅜	14⅜	13½	
7⅞	3	.40	Fed Motor Tr	100	3	3	3	3	
30	9½	1.30	Fed Water Serv	1300	12	10⅜	11¼	9¾	
38⅛	23½	2.60	Fidelity Phe F In	900	25½	24⅞	25	22½	
104	65¾	6½	Filene's pf	100	85½	85½	85½	89½	
21½	13	1	Firestone T & R	1100	15⅝	15	15½	15⅛	
66⅝	13½	6	Firestone T&R pf	1900	54½	52½	52½	54¼	
63	41	2½	First Nat Stores	500	48	45¾	44	44	
			Fisk Rubber	300	½	½	½	½	
3¼	¼		Fisk R 1pf cv	40	¾	¾	¾	¾	
19⅜	5		Follansbee B	200	5½	5	5	5	
42⅝	13¼		Foster-Wheler	900	14¾	13	14	13	
21⅛	11	.85	Fourth Nat Inv	1000	20	19½	20	18	
17½	3¾		Foundation	600	4	3¾	3¾	3½	
28⅜	7¼	2½	Fox Film A	4200	8¾	7⅝	7⅞	7¾	
87	67	7	Franklin Sim pf	100	69¾	69½	69½	69¾	
43⅛	16¼	3	Freeport Texas	2400	17⅛	16⅝	17	17	

—G—

60	23½	3	Gamewell	10	35	35	35	33½	
28⅛	9¾		Gen Am Inv	700	11⅜	9¾	11⅛	9¾	
58	56

SOME LINES MORE ACTIVE IN DOMINION

Steel Output Gains—Textile Plants Busy—Oil Production Off

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Oct. 2—Business and industry in Canada have shown little effect of international monetary complications.

The discount on the Canadian dollar in the United States naturally has been disconcerting, but Canadian Government officials and leading financial authorities are quite confident of an early recovery.

A rather interesting feature of the exchange situation is that the decline in the Canadian dollar has actually improved the outlook for the Canadian gold mining industry. Gold mines in Canada today are receiving their income in the equivalent of United States dollars, while all their expenditures are in Canadian funds.

A gold production of more than $50,000,000 is estimated for Canada this year, and a discount of 10 per cent would mean extra earnings of $5,000,000 for the 12 months.

The recent summer dullness is gradually giving way to a period of greater industrial activity. This is reflected in a gain in steel production during the month of August. The output of steel ingots and direct steel castings reached a total of 52,491 tons. August was the first month in five to show an increase over the preceding month since output started falling off in April.

Paper Exports Rising

A gain has also been recorded in pulp and paper exports. Shipments for August were valued at $11,185,549, an increase of $247,401 over the previous month.

There has been a slight upturn in demand for automobile parts and accessories.

The outlook in the metal working field generally is promising. Inquiries for structural steel have been highly encouraging and two of the leading producers in this field have already increased their working staffs. The executive of one big eastern equipment company reports that since the first of September his company has noted an improvement in unfilled orders, the first increase in that direction in many months.

Hardware dealers throughout the country have been purchasing a wide assortment of merchandise to take care of their fall business.

Wholesalers report that total volume of sales in some lines has been fairly heavy, while in others the buying has not yet fully developed.

Textile Mills Busy

Textile mills are still working at capacity with sufficient orders on the books to keep them busy for several months. Furniture manufacturers are well employed. Retail buying in this line, particularly in eastern Canada, shows an increasing volume.

The condition of the exchange market immediately preceding and since the announcement that Great Britain would temporarily go off the gold standard has greatly curtailed trading in Canadian bonds.

Alberta Government gas conservation measures are beginning to exert a marked influence on Turner Valley production, and oil deliveries to the refineries during August fell to the lowest point since March 1929. Total August deliveries amounted to 66,794 barrels.

Mineral Production

Considering the drastic fall in prices and the general depression which has prevailed, Canada's mineral production may be regarded as showing remarkable strength, says the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in releasing figures on the production of metals, fuels and non-metals during the first six months of 1931.

Production in these three classes of minerals had a value of $95,689,288, as compared with $116,360,409 during the first half of 1930, a decrease of 17.8 per cent. The reduction in volume of copper, lead, nickel and silver, the bureau points out, was much less than is indicated by the values received for these metals.

The feature of the metals statement was the remarkable increase in gold production compared with the similar period a year ago. During the first six months of 1931, a total of 1,273,303 fine ounces was produced, compared with 976,235 ounces in the first half of 1930.

DIVIDENDS

Teck-Hughes Gold Mines, Ltd., declared an extra dividend of 5 cents and the regular quarterly dividend of 15 cents, out of earnings for the year ended Aug. 31, both payable Nov. 2 to stock of record Oct. 17.

Rhode Island Public Service Company declared the regular quarterly dividends of 50 cents on the preferred and $1 on the Class A, both payable Nov 2 to stock of record Oct. 15.

Massachusetts Power & Light Associates, a part of New England Power Association, declared initial dividend of 50 cents a share on $2 dividend preferred stock, payable Oct. 15 to stock of record Oct. 5.

Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company has declared a quarterly dividend of 25 cents, payable Dec 31 to stock of record Dec. 10, placing the stock on a $1 annual basis compared with $2 previously.

Amerada Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents, payable Oct. 30 to stock of record Oct. 1.

Allis Chalmers Manufacturing Company declared a quarterly dividend of 25 cents, placing the stock on a $1 annual basis, compared with $2 previously. The dividend is payable Nov. 16 to stock of record Oct. 24.

BANK OF GERMANY

BERLIN, Oct 2—The Reichsbank condensed statement (in marks, 000 omitted) compares as follows:

	Sept. 30,'31	Sept. 23,'31
Gold reserves	1,300,800	1,374,400
Foreign cur reserve	138,700	297,900
Bills of ex and checks	3,545,400	2,994,100
Advances	300,500	141,100
Reichsbank circulat'n	4,609,200	4,173,900
Ratio of gld and for cur to notes	31.2%	40.1%
Bank rate	5%	5%

COTTON SOMEWHAT LOWER

NEW YORK, Oct. 2 (AP)—Cotton was lower again today under further southern selling or hedging accompanied by reports of continued good weather for the picking and movement of cotton. Offerings increased somewhat after reactions from an early advance in the stock market. Trade interests continued good buyers on scale down orders but December sold off to 5.75. The general market showed a decline of about 10 to 11 points by midafternoon.

LONDON QUOTATIONS

LONDON, Oct. 2 (AP)—Consols for money today were 55½. De Beers 3% and Rand Mines 2%. Money was 3% per cent. Discount rates—short bills, 5⅛ per cent; three months bills, 5 11-16 per cent.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 3:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Allegheny Corp 5s '44	48⅝	47⅛
Allegheny Corp 5s '49	39½	38
Allegheny Corp 5s '50	41	39
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	94	4
Amer Cyanamid 5s '42	87	87
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	61	60¼
Amer I G Chem 5½s '49	73	70
Amer Inter 5½s '49	78¼	78¼
Amer Metals Co 6½s '34	96	96
Amer Nat Gas 6½s '42	14	14
Amer Smelting 5s '47	100	99
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	102½	102
Amer T&T 4½s '39 cv	114¼	122
Amer T&T col 5s '46	106½	106
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	102	101½
Amer T&T 5s '65	103	103
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	102	101½
Amer Type Founders 6s '40	105½	104¼
Amer WW & Elec 5s '34	102	102
Amer WW & Elec deb 6s '58	95¾	95
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	89	89
Armstrong Cork 3s '40	94½	94½
Associated Oil 6s '35	88½	88¼
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95 sta	102	102
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	87	86¾
Atlanta Knox & C 4s	94½	94¼
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59	42½	42
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	41	41
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	98¼	97¾
Balt & Ohio 4s PLEWV div '41	90	87¾
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	90	87¾
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	93½	93¼
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	67¾	67
Balt & Ohio 5s ct Swn div '50	83	83
Balt & Ohio 1st 5s ct '48	94½	94
Balt & Ohio 5s Series D 2000	100⅝	100
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	82¾	82
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	95	92½
Ben Ind Loan 6s '46	106½	106
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	80	80
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	100¾	99½
Beth Steel rfg 5s reg	98½	98⅛
Boston & Maine 5s '67	80	80
Botany Cons Mills 6½s '34	80¾	80½
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	20	10
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	105¾	105¾
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50	88½	88
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '50	75	75
Bush Term con 5s '55	100	100
Calif Fruit P 5s '38	84	84
Calif Petroleum deb 5½s '38	79½	77½
Can Nat Ry gen 4½s '54	89	89
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	80½	80
Can Nat Ry 4½s '60	80	79
Can Nat Ry 4½s '55	80	79
Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	83½	83
Can Nat Ry 5s '70	81¾	79¾
Can Nat Ry 5s July '69	85	85
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69	88	88
Can North deb 6½s '46	88¾	87
Can North deb 6½s '46	100⅛	99¾
Can Pacific deb 4s	100	97
Can Pacific 4½s '60	61¾	59½
Can Pacific 5s '44	67½	65
Can Pacific 5s '54	95½	95½
Can South 5s A '62	78½	76½
Cen District Tel 5s	93	93
Cen of Ga con 5s '45	104	104
Cen New England 4s '61	90	90
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	70	70
Cen RR NJ gen 5s '87	89¾	89¾
Certainteed 5½s '48	107	107
Ches Corp 5s '47	44	43¾
Ches & O cv 4½s A '93	80	78½
Ches & O cv 4½s A '93	90¼	90
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	90¼	90
Ches & O con 5s '39	99¾	99⅝
Ches & O 4½s B	104	104
Chicago & Alton rfg 3s '49	90	90
Chicago B & Q 4s Ill div '49	60½	60⅛
Chicago B & Q 3½s Ill div '49	94	94
Chicago B & Q gen 4s '58	89¼	89⅛
Chicago B & Q 4½s '77	96	96
Chicago & East Ill 5s '51	101	100
Chicago G-L & Coke 1st 5s'37	18	18
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	102¾	102¾
Chicago M&StP gen 4s '89	51¾	51¾
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	74½	74½
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037 C	12	12
Chicago & Nw 4½s cv '49	61	61
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	47½	47½
Chicago RI&P 4½s '52 A	77¼	76¾
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	68	67
Chicago Ter Rau & SE 5s '60	58½	58½
Chicago Un Sta 4½s A '63	48½	48
Chicago Un Sta 5s B '63	99¾	99⅞
Chicago Un Sta 6½s C '63	103¾	103⅞
Chicago & W Indiana 4s '52	110½	110¼
Chicago & W Indiana 5½s '62	97	97
Chile Copper 5s '47	59	58
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	90¾	89
Clev CC&StL 4½s E '77	81½	81½
Clev Lor & W 5s '33	100	100
Clev Un Term 5½s '72	103½	103⅛
Colo Industrial 5s '34	66	66
Columbia Gas & E Co 5s deb '61	85¾	84¾
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	88	88
Columbus Ry Pr & L 4½s '57	93½	93⅛
Com Ax Baraqua 7½s '37	3	3
Com Credit Co 5½s '35	95¾	95¾
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	92	90½
Comp Tab Rec 6s '41	105¼	105
Con Gas 4½s '51	98	97¼
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	25¾	25⅝
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	105½	105¼
Container Corp 6s '46	45	44
Crown Will Paper 6s '51	80	77¾
Crown Zollerbach 6s ww '40	57⅛	56¾
Cuba Cane Sug Prod 6s '50	4¾	4
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '52	28	27
Cuba RR rfg 7½s '36	49¼	49⅛
Cuban Dom 7½s ct sta	6	6
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	103	103
Del Pow & Lt 5s '60 C	95	95
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	90⅛	90⅛
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	33	32½
DetDroit Ed col 5s '33	99	98½
Detroit Ed 5s '49	101½	101½
Detroit Ed 5s '62	104	103
Detroit Un Ry 4½s '32	95	95
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	84	83½
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	100¾	100⅜
East Cuba Sug 7½s '37	10	10
Eq Gas 5s	101	101
Erie RR cv 4s B '53	101	101
Erie RR cv 4s B '63	52	52
Erie RR gen 5s '75	54½	53¾
Fed Lt & Trac 1st 6s '42	54	52⅝
Fed Lt & Trac 6s '42 B	96	95⅝
Fed Metal 7s '34	82	82
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	87	85
Fla East Coast 5s '74	30	30
Fre Elk Min Val 8s	9	8
Gen Am Inv 5s '52	100½	100½
Gen Bak Co 5½s '40	82	81
Gen Cable Corp 5½s '47	95¾	95¾
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	100	99½
Gen Petroleum 5s '40	102	102
Gen Pub Ser 6½s '39	84½	84
Gen Theater Equip 6s '40	16	14½
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	46	44½
Gould Coupler 6s '40	70½	70¼
Grand Trk Ry Can 6s '36	25	25
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	93¼	92½
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	74	68⅞
Great Northern 5s 5½s B '52	86	86
Great Northern 7s '36 A	99¾	98½
Gt So C 6½s '34	99¾	98⅝
Houston Oil 4½s '40	43¾	43¾
Hudson Coal 6s '62	78	77¾
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	41	40
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	63¼	62½
Humble Oil 5s '37	87	87
Humble Oil 5½s '32	98½	98
Ill Bell rfg 5s '56	100½	98½
Ill Central 4s '66	104	104
Ill Central CStL&NO 4½s '63	50	49
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	99¼	99⅛
Ind Limestone 6s '41	99½	99½
Inland Steel 4½s A '78	14¾	14
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	85½	84½
Inter Mach 5s cv rcts '41	44½	44½
Inter Match Corp 5s '47	60	58½
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	58½	57½
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	52¾	51½
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	52¾	51½
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	71¾	70¾
Int & G Nor adj 6s '52	33	33
Int Mer Mar conv 6s '41	52	52
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	60	59½
Int Paper 6s '55	40	40
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	51	51
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	48¾	48⅝
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	55½	53
Inv Ed Corp 6s B ww	54	51
Kendall Co 5½s ww '48	62	62
Kan City P & L 4½s '61	49	49
Kan City Pow & Lt 4½s B	100½	100½
Kan City So 1st 3s '50	100	100
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	70	68
Keith Albee Orpheum 6s '46	91	88½
Kings Co El 4s '49	52¼	52¼
Kinney & Co 7½s '36	79	78
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	82½	82½
Lack Steel con 5s '50	99¼	99
Laclede Gas 5½s '53 C	95	95
Laclede Gas 5½s D	89	89
Lake Shore & MS 3½s '97	78	78
L'Autaro 6s '54	11	10½
Lewis Inc 6s '41	101	101
Long Island RR 5s '32	87	85
Louis Arkansas & Tex 6s '57	101	101
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 6s '53	37½	36¾
L&N rfg 5s 2003 B	101¼	101¼
L&N rfg 5½s 2003	88	88
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	98½	98½
Marion Steam 6s	39	39
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	25	25
McCrory Stores 5½s '41	90½	90
Meade Ds 6s ww	90	90
Metro Edison 4½s '68	89	89
Metro Water 5½s '50	95¼	95⅛
Midvale Steel conf 5s '36	35	35
Mil El Ry & Lt 5s '31	99	98½
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	97	96½
Min & StL 1st rfg 4s '49	98	96¾
Min StP & SSM 4s '38	8	8
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	43	43
Mo K & T pf 4s A '62	77½	77½
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	68½	68½
Mo K & T pf 5s A '62	81½	81½
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	81¾	81¾
Mo Pacific rfg 5s A '65	45	42½
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	64	64
Mo Pacific 5s G '78	64	61½
Mo Pacific 5s H '80	62½	59½
Mo Pac 5s I '81	61½	61½
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	64	61¼
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	51	50
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	100	99¾
Nassau Elec con 4s '51	42	42
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	99½	98½
Nat Steel 5s '36	81½	81½

	High	Low
Nat Rys of Mex 4s '38 A	87⅞	87½
Newberry 5½s	100⅝	100½
New Eng T&T 5½s '52	107	107
New Eng T&T 5s '35	70	69½
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	100⅝	99¾
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B	35	35
NYC&HR con 4s A '98	80½	80½
NYC&HR deb 6s '34	85½	83½
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s '2013	97½	94½
NYC&HR 4½s N	82¾	82¾
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	83	83½
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	93½	92¾
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	99¾	89¼
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	48	47
NY Chi & StL 6s A '38	52	50½
NY Dock Co 5s '51	60	60
NY Dock Co 5s '39	60	57
NY Edison 3s '44	45½	45½
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	106	106
NY GELH&P 5s '48	113¾	112¾
NY NH&H 4½s '67	103½	103¼
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	80½	80½
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	100⅝	100
NY Railway inc 6s '65	46	46
NY Sus & W rfg 5s '37	3½	1⅞
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	98¼	98
NY W'chester & B 4½s '46	103½	102½
Niag Falls Pow 5s '32	61	60
Niag Falls Pow 5s '53	100½	100½
Nor & W con 4s '96	100½	100½
Nor & W div 4s '44	93¾	93½
Nor Am Cement 6½s '40	94	93½
North Am Co 5s '61	31	31
Nor Am Ed 5s C '60	84	82½
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	80	79½
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	103	98½
Nor Pacific pr lin 4s '97	87	87
Nor Pacific 6s B 2047	94¾	93½
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	99	99
Nor States Pow 6s B '41	103½	103½
Ohio Pu Ser 7½s A '46	107¾	107¾
Pac Gas & Elebc 5s '42	102	101½
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	101¾	101½
Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '39	102	102
Paramount Public 5½s '50	63½	60¼
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	93	91¾
Paths Ex inc 7s '37	64	60
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	78	76
Penn Railroad con 4½s '80	78½	76
Penn Railroad gen 4½s '65	101½	100½
Penn Railroad 4s '66	83¾	83½
Penn Railroad gen 5s '68	94½	94½
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	101¼	98½
Penn Pow & L 4½s	103½	103½
Peoples Gas L&C (Chi) 5s '47	92½	92
Peoria & East 1st 4s '40	101¼	101¼
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	58	58
Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '71	94¼	93½
Phil & Read C&I 8s '73	67	66¾
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	42	40½
Pillsury Flour M 6s '43	101	100⅞
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	72	71¾
Port Ry Lt & P 5½s '42	105	105
Postal Tel & Cables 5s '53	38	38
Pub Svc E&G 4s	70	70
Pub Svc E&G 4½s 1970	94	94
Pure Oil 5½s '37	101	99½
Pure Oil 5½s '42	78	78
Read rfg 4½s A '97	75	75
Remington Arms sf 6s '37	91	91
Richfield Oil Co of Cal 6s '44	76	76
St Louis IM&S 4s R&G div '33	86	17½
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	47	47
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	32	30
St Louis SW 1st 5s '32 rfg	58½	58
Seabd AL con 6s '45	8	7
Shell Union 5s '47	65½	65½
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	65½	65½
Sierra & San F Pow 5s '49	98½	98½
Silesian Am Corp 7s '41	39¾	39¾
Sinclair Cn O con 5½s '38	79½	78½
Sinclair Cru O 3½s '38	80?	80?
Sinclair Pipe L af 5s '42	96	95
Southern Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	103	103
Southern Colo Pow 6s '47	96½	96½
Southern Pacific rfg 4½s '55	87	87
Southern Pacific 4½s '68	77	75
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	75½	75½
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	72¼	72
Southern Pacific Ore A 4½s '77	87	87
Southern Ry con 5s '94	96	96
Southern Ry gen 6s '56	76½	76
Southern Ry gen 6½s '56	78	78
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	101	100¼
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	94¼	94¼
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	29½	29
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	100½	100
Texas Corp 5s '44	85	83
Tex & Pac 5s C '79	71	71
Tex & Pac 5s D '80	71	71
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	71	71
Third Ave adj 5s '60	45	45
Trusx Trust Co 6½s '43	27	26½
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	26	26
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	60	60
Union Pacific 4s '68	96¾	96½
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	82½	81¾
United Biscuit 6s '42	80	80
US Rubber Co 5s '47	100	100
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	57½	57
Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww	96	95½
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	44½	43¼
Vanadium 5s	48½	48¾
Versientes Sugar 7s '42	61	60½
Virginia Ry 5s '62	18	18
Wabash RR 4½s '78	94½	94
Warner Quinlan 6s '39	34	34
Warner Bros Pict 6s '39	37½	37½
Washington W P 5s '39	37	36
Warren Bros 6s	105	105
West Pa Pow 5s A '46	51	51
Western Electric 5s '44	100¼	100
Western Maryland 5½s '77	60	60
Western Union 5s '50	90	90
Western Union 6½s '36	104½	97½
Western Union 5s '60	104½	104½
Wheeling L Erie 1st 5s '30	96	96
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	34¾	34¾
Wis Cen gen 1st 4s '49	40	39¾
Youngstown Sheet 5s '78 A	78	78
Youngstown Sheet 5s '78 B	79	79

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Oct 2	Last Oct 1
1st 4¼s '47	101.18			101.14
1st 4¼s '47	102.4			102.2
4th 4¼s '38	102.30	102.30	102.30	102.20
4th 4¼s reg	102.30			102.20
US 3¼s '43-'47	100.16			100.16
US 3¼s '43 Jan	100.24	100.16	100.24	
US 3¼s '47	100.24			100.10
US 3¼s '56	100.24			104.
US 3½s '46-'49	99.12			104.18
US 4¼s '52	108.22	108.15	109.22	108.20
US 3s '55	97.21	97.18	97.21	97.17

FOREIGN BONDS

Abitibi P&P 5s '53	34	33
Adriatic Elec 7s '52	73½	73½
Antioquia 2nd 7s '57	18½	16½
Antioquia 7s B '45	18¼	18¼
Antioquia 7s C '46	18	18
Argentine Gov 5½s '62	36	35
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	40	39
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	41½	39½
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	40	39
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	39	39
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	40	39
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	41	41
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	40½	40¼
Austria 4½s '38	39	39
Austria 6s '55	36	35½
Australia 6s '57	38	38
Australia 5s '57	38½	38
Austria (Gov) 7s '57	53	50
Austria (Gov) 7s '37	96	96
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	80	80
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	33	34½
Belgium (King) 6s '55	91	91
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	92¼	91½
Belgium (King) 7s '55	92½	91½
Belgium (King) 7s '56	92½	91½
Berlin (City) 6s '58	90	90
Berlin (City) 6½s '50	30	30
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	31½	31½
Berlin Elec 6½s '59	40	40
Berlin Elec (City) 6½s '51	39	38½
Bogota (City) 8s '45	37½	37½
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '69	32	32
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	7¾	7¾
Bordreaux (City) 6s '34	10½	10
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52	15	15
Brazil (US) 8s '41	21¼	20½
Bremen 7s '35	25	25
Brisbane 6s '50	40¼	40¼
Budapest (City) 6s '62	31¼	31¼
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)	30	30
Buenos Aires (Prov) 6½s '61	18½	18¼
Bulgaria 7s '67	40½	40
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	23¾	23¼
Canada (Dom) 4s '60	99	99
Canada (Dom) 4s '60	78½	78½
Carlsbad (City) 6s '52	95	94
Cauca Valley 7½s '46	77½	77½
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	20¼	20¼
Chile (Bank) 6½s '57	14	13½
Chile (Bank) 6s '62	14	13¾
Chile (Bank) 6½s '61	29½	27
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	14	13¾
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	15	15
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	15	14
Chile (Rep) 6s '43	20	20
Cologne (City) 6½s '50	14	14
Colombia Agr Bk 6s '46	31	31
Colombia Mtg Bk 6½s '47	24	23½
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '47	34	34
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	28¼	28¼
Copenhagen (City) 5s '52	68	68
Cordoba (Prov) 7s '42	41	41
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	53	53
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	72	72
Cuba (Rep) 6½s '59	39	38¾
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s '51	102½	102
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s B '52	102	102
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	78	78
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	78¼	78¼
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	83	83
Dominic (Rep) 5½s 2d '40	83	83
Dresden 7s '46	49½	49½
Duke Price Power 8s	45¾	45¾
Dutch El 5½s Nov '53	80	80
Dutch El 6s '47	88½	88
Dutch El 6s '63	90¾	90
Estonia Bank 7s '67	80	80
Fiat 7s '46 ww	39	39
Finland Rep 7s '56	71½	71½
Frameriean Der 7½s '42	43½	42
French (Rep) 7s '49	91	91
French (Rep) 7½s '41	113½	113½
Gelsenkirchen Min 6s '34	115	115½
German 7s '49	52¼	52¼
Germ Con Ag Bk 6s '58	88	88
Germ Con Ag Bk 6s July '60	84	84

	High	Low
Germ Con Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	51½	49½
Germ Con Ag Bk 7s '50	54½	53½
Germ Con Agri 6½s '58 reis	38½	38½
Germ El Pow 6½s '50	39	39
Germ Con Elec 6s '48	41	41
Germ Gen Elec 7s '45	53	53
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65	36½	34½
Good Hope I&SW 7s '45	43¾	42
Greek 6s '68	53	52
Greek 7s '64	75¼	75¼
Hamburg 6s '46	36	36
Harpen 6s '49 ww	55	55
Hungary (King's) 7½s A '44	38	31¾
Hungary Ld Mtg 7½s '61 A	37	37
Hungary Mun 7s '46	30¼	30¼
Ilseder Steel 6s '48	43	43
Italian Credit Con 7s A '37	83	83
Italian Credit Con 7s B '47	70	69½
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	64¾	62
Italy (King) 7s '51	63	62
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50	68	68
Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '46	75¾	75½
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	89	89
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	100	99¼
Jugoslavia Bk 7s '37	40	40
Karstadt 6s '43	45¼	45
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59	51	50
Leipzig (City) 7s '47	38	38
Lyons (City) 6s '34	98½	98
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	98	98
Medellin 6½s '54	98	98
Meridionale El 7s '57	78	77
Milan (City) 6½s '52	63	61
Minas Geraes 6½s '58	12½	12
Montevideo (City) 7s '52	24½	21
Netherlands (King) 6s '72	101	100⅜
New South Wales 5s '57	37	35
New South Wales 5s '58	36½	35
Nord Ry 6½s '50	98	97
North German Lloyd 6s '47	33½	33¼
Norway (King) 5s '65	81	80½

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

A'S WIN FIRST CONTEST, 6 TO 2

Open World Series With Victory Over Cardinals, Grove Pitching

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 2—The Philadelphia Athletics, champions of the American League, defeated the St. Louis Cardinals, National League leaders, in the opening game of the World Series here yesterday afternoon by a score of 6 to 2, getting off to a running start in an effort to break all records by winning three championship series in a row. The game, however, was not so one-sided as the score would seem to indicate. The Cardinals, who made both of their runs in the very first inning, were knocking at the door several times thereafter and there was a distinct conviction among the 38,529 persons who paid to see the game that the result might easily have gone the other way.

Except in the matter of making the most runs—which, after all is the one thing most to be desired in a World Series, or in any other ball game, for that matter—the Cardinals outplayed their Philadelphia rivals. They outhit them 12 to 11 and the Cardinal pitchers—there were two of them during the course of the afternoon—struck out 11 of the opposing batsmen, while Bob "Lefty" Grove, the Athletics' most highly prized boxman, was making the Cardinals swing wildly at the ball just seven times.

The only stolen bases, two of them, were scored by St. Louis, but the visitors' 11 hits, coupled with some expensive bases on balls, came at the most opportune times. Grove, considered by most fans in either league the best left-handed pitcher baseball has ever known, held the Cardinals in check after a bad start in the opening inning and won his game as he set out to do.

Resume Play Today

This will not be the last the Cardinals will hear of Grove by any manner of means. The two teams play here again this afternoon and will then depart for Philadelphia, not to resume their battles until next Monday. By that time Grove will be ready to start work again with a reasonable certainty of putting his club once more in the lead even if the Cardinals succeed in evening matters up today. If the Athletics do not win four of the first five games, the latter part of next week will find them back in St. Louis with Grove again taking up the burden.

Paul Derringer, a young Kentuckian enjoying his first year in major league baseball and, naturally then, making his bow as a big money pitcher in a World Series, was the Cardinal pitcher against whom the defeat of the National Leaguers must be charged. Derringer started off splendidly by striking out two of the first three men who faced him, but experts among the spectators were inclined to blame his defeat upon his anxiety to continue fanning the opposing batsmen.

During the seven innings which Derringer remained in the game he struck out nine batsmen, most of them at a time when there was no need for him to exert himself to that extent, so that his throwing arm may have been under too severe a strain right from the beginning. His inexperience developed in the third inning when he got in a tight hole which he could not work out of until the Athletics had made four runs—one more than was needed to win the ball game, although a home run by Al Simmons, the Philadelphia left fielder, with Catcher Mickey Cochrane on base added two more in the seventh inning.

Derringer Started Well

Derringer had done nicely in the first two innings, striking out four of the six men who faced him. In the third, however, he went to pieces. He allowed Jimmy Dykes, the first man up, to single and saw Dibrell Williams hit safely as well. Steadying himself for a moment he struck out Grove, and Dykes was caught in a run up trying to score on Max Bishop's drive to Jim Bottomley, the Cardinals' first baseman.

There were two out then with two on bases, but the excitement was too much for the youngster and he permitted George Haas to line out a two-base hit which brought in the visitors' first run. In succession then, Derringer gave a base on balls to Cochrane and Simmons, which forced in the tying run. Next Jimmy Foxx singled, sending in two more runs which gave the Athletics enough scores to win the ball game.

Derringer did better after that and might have survived even the home run episode in the seventh inning, but was taken out to allow Jake Flowers to have a try as a pinch hitter, a try which went for nothing.

The Cardinals' two runs came on singles by Walter Roettger, Frank Frisch and Jim Bottomley and a double by "Pepper" Martin. After that the National Leaguers threatened several times, but Grove got down to business when necessary and held them safe. A fine running back-handed catch by Simmons in left, the only outstanding play of the afternoon, took a three-base hit away from Wilson in the eighth inning, but the Cardinals were through by that time, anyway.

Sylvester Johnson, who went in to pitch for the Cardinals in the eighth inning, held the Athletics scoreless, allowing no hits and striking out two men.

The game was a clean and well-played one and the weather was ideal for an outdoor event. The score:

PHILADELPHIA AMERICANS

	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Bishop, 2b	5	1	1	1	0	3	0
Haas, cf	5	1	1	2	2	0	0
Cochrane, c	4	2	2	2	7	0	0
Simmons, lf	4	1	1	4	3	0	0
Foxx, 1b	4	0	2	3	9	0	0
Miller, rf	4	0	0	0	3	0	0
Dykes, 3b	3	0	2	3	1	1	0
Williams, ss	4	1	2	3	3	5	0
Grove, p	3	0	0	0	0	2	0
Totals	37	6	11	15	27	9	0

ST. LOUIS NATIONALS

	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
High, 3b	4	0	1	1	0	1	0
Roettger, rf	4	1	2	2	1	0	0
Frisch, 2b	4	1	2	2	3	1	0
Bottomley, 1b	4	0	1	1	8	1	0
Haley, lf	4	0	1	1	0	0	0
Martin, cf	4	0	2	3	3	0	0
Wilson, c	4	0	0	0	12	1	0
Gelbert, ss	4	0	2	2	1	5	0
Derringer, p	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Johnson, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
*Flowers	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
†Blades	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
‡Mancuso	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	38	3	12	14	27	9	0

*Batted for Derringer in seventh.
†Batted for Johnson in ninth.
‡Batted for High in ninth.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R
Philadelphia (A. L.)	0	0	4	0	0	0	2	0	0	—6
St. Louis (N. L.)	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2

Runs batted in—Bottomley, Martin, Haas, Foxx 2, Simmons 2. Two-base hits—Martin, Haas, Gelbert. Home run—Simmons. Stolen bases—Haley, Martin. Double plays—Bishop to Williams to Foxx; Bottomley (unassisted). Left on bases—Philadelphia 7, St. Louis 9. First base on balls—Off Derringer 3. Struck out—By Grove 7 (High, Roettger, Hafey 2, Martin, Blades, Derringer); by Derringer 2 (Bishop, Haas, Simmons, Foxx, Miller, Williams, Grove 3); by Johnson 2 (Williams, Simmons). Hits—Off Derringer, 11 in 7 innings; off Johnson, 0 in 2 innings. Losing pitcher—Derringer. Umpires—Klem (N. L.), at plate; Nallin (A. L.), first base; Stark (N. L.), second base; McCowan (A. L.), third base. Time of game—1h. 58m.

MRS. FRASER IN SEMIFINALS

Defeats Miss Enid Wilson of England, 1 Up, in Golf at Toronto

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Oct. 2—Miss Enid Wilson, British women's golf champion, failed in her second effort to capture a national championship in North America on Thursday, when she was defeated in the third round of the twenty-sixth annual Canadian ladies' open tournament by Mrs. W. G. Fraser of Ottawa, formerly Miss Alexa W. Stirling, on the last hole of their 18-hole struggle. It was a gripping struggle for the last 14 holes, and Mrs. Fraser won by a brilliant comeback after she had appeared on the way to a decisive defeat after losing the first four holes. It was one of the greatest victories in the career of the former champion of the United States and Canada and was due to a combination of sub-par golf for the last 14 holes by the winner and a collapse of the iron game and putting of the loser, who failed to take advantage of a couple of openings presented to her on the last nine holes.

Accompanying Mrs. Fraser into the semifinals is Miss Margery Kirkham of Forest Hills Golf Club, Lachine, Que., the Canadian close champion, in the lower half, and Misses Maureen Orcutt of Englewood, N. J., the defending titleholder, and Virginia Van Wie of Chicago, in the upper half. As a result of Thursday's matches, the first international final since 1924 is assured.

Miss Wilson Starts Well

At the start of the feature match, Miss Wilson was in brilliant form and Mrs. Fraser was unsteady. The loser had two pars and two birdies on the first four holes to win each of them, but after halving the next three she lost the eighth and then halved the ninth, to make the turn 3 up and one under par.

Starting at the fifth Mrs. Fraser played each of the remaining holes in par or better and she won the tenth with a birdie 3, lost the eleventh to a birdie and then won the twelfth. She won the thirteenth and then squared the match on the fourteenth by dropping a 20-foot putt for a birdie. She was short with her second on the fifteenth and lost this to a birdie, but squared the match again at the short sixteenth when her tee shot stopped within three feet of the pin. Miss Wilson being off the green and missing her putt for a half.

On the seventeenth Miss Wilson missed a four-footer for a birdie and a win while on the home hole she pushed her iron second across a trap to the right of the green while Mrs. Fraser was on. The latter putted dead and won the hole when Miss Wilson missed a 10-foot effort.

The pair provided a great game with Mrs. Fraser being only one over par for the round and Miss Wilson two over. They had a best ball of 70 over the par 77 course.

CANADIAN LADIES' GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP—Third Round

Miss Maureen Orcutt, Englewood, N. J., defeated Miss Marion Hollins, Santa Cruz, Calif., 5 and 4.

Miss Virginia Van Wie, Chicago, defeated Mrs. Opal S. Hill, Kansas City, 2 and 1.

Miss Margery Kirkham, Forest Hills Golf Club, Lachine, Que., defeated Miss Marjorie Kerr, England, 4 and 2.

Mrs. W. G. Fraser, Royal Ottawa Golf Club, defeated Miss Enid Wilson, England, 1 up.

CUBS EVEN SERIES WITH WHITE SOX, 1-0

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 2—The Cubs evened the city championship series by winning the second game, 1 to 0, in the presence of 12,000 fans at Wrigley Field here yesterday. The solitary run was scored in the last half of the ninth with two out. Kiki Cuyler, center fielder, scored from second on a right-field single by Vincent Barton, right fielder.

The hard-working pitcher for the Cubs, Guy Bush, bore down heavily in the pinches, retiring the side with a strikeout or a pop fly when the Sox threatened. In the fifth with the bases full he struck out Chalmer Cissell, shortstop, to end the rally. Only six hits were made off Bush.

Victor Frasier pitched a steady game for the White Sox, with the support of a snappy infield that completed three double plays. Cissell led the attack with two hits, while Fonseca got a double. The score:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cubs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1	5	0
White Sox	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0	6	2

Batteries—Bush and Hemsley; Frasier and Grube. Umpires—Hildebrand, Magerkurth, Owens and Quigley. Time—1h. 47m.

WORLD SERIES FIGURES

By the Associated Press

STANDING OF THE CLUBS

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
Philadelphia (A)	1	0	1.000
St. Louis (N)	0	1	.000

OPENING GAME STATISTICS

Paid attendance, 38,529.
Receipts, $165,161.
Players' share, $94,232.11.
Each club's share, $14,038.885.
Each league's share, $14,038.885.
Advisory council's share, $34,774.15.

LINE QUESTION FACES HARVARD

Casey Régime Opens With a Supply of Good Backs —A Ticknor Needed

A team thoroughly drilled in football fundamentals with a simplified offense and untested defense will take the field this week-end for Harvard, representative of a new coaching régime under the tutelage of E. L. Casey '19, successor to Arnold Horween '21.

The situation at Cambridge is much like that of other eastern colleges, exceptional backfield material but some question concerning the development of a good offensive and defensive line. Coach Casey has one advantage in taking over his assignment in that he coached the freshmen a few years back and since then has aided Horween, and so needs no introduction to the vast majority of the players.

His offense, in part, is expected to resemble the Warner system. At least the stalwarts of Harvard will present several formations like those of Glenn S. Warner along with some other formations. These changes in formations are likely to be the most notable features from a spectator's viewpoint. One other angle to the new régime is that Casey is a student of perfection in individual assignments and a comprehensive schedule of tackling, blocking and charging has had an important place in the preliminary training.

Plenty of Good Backs

The first squad has a working number of 16 backs and five of them are outstanding as to experience. Four are exceptionally good prospects and at least a few of the others, or possibly some from the second varsity, coached by James L. Knox '98, may earn prominence.

These backs are led by the team captain and quarterback, William Barry Wood Jr. '32, whose fame in football came as a forward passer, excelling in the West Point game at the Stadium two years ago and a few weeks later at Michigan. He is not much of a ball carrier, but is a good field general. His passing is accurate, timely and he fakes well. Wood is a much featured athlete in baseball, hockey and tennis as well as football.

Other quarterbacks at Harvard are Harry K. Wells '34, Stanton Whitney Jr. '34 and James R. Leonard '33. Wells ranks second to Captain Wood with Whitney and Leonard striving for the next rating. Wells captained the freshman team in 1929, passes well, is a good field general and ball carrier.

Looking for Balance

At present, veteran first-string backs of last year are separated some to provide experimental balance; but they may be together again later depending upon the outcome of the experiment. Edmund A. Mays Jr. '32 at left halfback, Bernard D. White '32 at fullback and John H. Dean '34 at right half are the prospective starters for the opening game. All except Dean are regulars from last year, White a line-plunger and blocker, Mays a short, light and shifty ball carrier, while Dean has proven an adeptness at both carrying and blocking. Carl A. Pescosolido '34, another short, light and fast ball carrier, is expected to scintillate like Mays and with experience may outshine the present left halfback. He spares for Mays when not in with the second backfield.

Wells quarterbacks the second quartet and has John W. Crickard '32, regular starter last year, at left halfback; George F. Bennett '33, trackman and a new find, or Roger H. Gleason '34, at right half, and John F. Schereschewsky '32, who saw plenty of service last year, at fullback. The third choice backfield has Whitney or Leonard as pilot, Deeb E. Peter '34, an outstanding blocker, at left half; Richard P. Waters Jr. '34 and Alexander C. Forbes '32, the other wingbacks, with Charles J. Nevin '34, a hard running fullback.

Much depends upon development at the ends. The two veterans of last year who spared R. S. Ogden and V L. Harding, graduates, are Carl H. Hageman '33, a good pass receiver, and Vahan Moushegian '32, whose only handicap is lack of weight. They are first choice now with Eugene E. Record '32, track captain, and Gerard J. Cassedy '33, stroke of the varsity crew, next. These two are heavy enough, but need experience. Record was a third or fourth back under the Horween régime. The other end with weight and ability is Leon A. Francisco '33, who did not play last year. Robert L. Lowe '34, a recent acquisition from the scrubs, may come along. Another end of promise is Thomas W. Nazro '34.

Good Tackles Available

The loss of W. B. Trafford and C. F. Richards at tackle should be taken care of by Malcolm Bancroft '33, Robert M. Faxon '32, Irad B. Hardy Jr. '33, Francis H. Kales '32, George W. Kuehn '32, David E. Kopans '34 or John J. Healey Jr. '34. Faxon, Bancroft, Kales, Kopans and Hardy are forging to the front at present. Hardy was ineligible last year, but played well against the varsity in scrimmage. Kopans and Healey played on their freshman team. The others saw service at times with the varsity last year. Murdock J. Finlayson '32, a weight man on the track team, is also progressing. They are all from 180 pounds up.

At guard there may be a little more attention needed, although Henry M. Myerson '32 is a fixture and George Talbot '32 and James D. Esterly '32 are good men. Talbot had a mishap that may hold him back. After these three the replacements need to show up better if they are to win a real rating; they are William K. Ginman '32, Isaac Harter Jr. '34, Herbert C. McClees '34 and Eddy J. Rogers '34.

The greatest loss from last year is at center, Benjamin H. Ticknor 2d, present assistant line coach. Ticknor was all-American choice on practically all selections and it may be some years before his equal appears in a Harvard uniform. Roger H. Hallowell, center on the freshman team two years ago, and Charles C. Cunningham '32, spare the past two years and captain-elect of the varsity hockey team, are leading at present. Not far behind is Francis J. Crane '34, who was incapacitated as a freshman player most of last year, and Warren A. Casey '34, promoted from the scrubs because of his recent work against the varsity.

Excellent Material

One Harvard follower who should know considers this season's material as good as any of recent years, and in early practice the prospects looked most promising. Improvement is slow and not much more can be told until the Bates game, Saturday, and the New Hampshire game the following week, which will furnish a little concrete evidence.

Harvard lost four games and tied one last year out of 10 played, losing to West Point, 6 to 0; Dartmouth, 7 to 2; Michigan, 6 to 3, and Holy Cross, 27 to 0. William and Mary tied the Crimson, 13 to 13, and the only victories were against the United States Coast Academy, Vermont, Springfield and Yale. This year's schedule follows:

Oct. 3—Bates; 10—New Hampshire; 17—West Point at West Point; 24—Texas; 31—Virginia. Nov. 7—Dartmouth; 14—Holy Cross; 21—Yale.

PICK-UPS

THE aggressive baseball shown by the Cardinals in the first game of the World Series on Thursday proves that the Athletics will be pressed to the limit if they wish to win the championship again this year. The Cards hit Grove often, but could not do so in the pinches. They showed that they can hit, however, and a club that is hitting is always threatening.

Paul Derringer's inexperience lost that first game for him. Veteran baseball men will tell you that when a pitcher strikes out the first man up in the first inning, he usually weakens in later innings and loses the game. Derringer not only struck out the first man, but also the second. He retired nine men by the strikeout route during the seven innings he worked. He was fast approaching the World Series record of 13 strikeouts set in 1929 by Howard Ehmke of the Athletics, when taken out in the seventh. Connie Mack said that he thought Derringer was going to be one of the greatest right-handers of all time when he had acquired the necessary experience. Mack also believes that if the big fellow starts one of the remaining games, which he probably will, he will give the A's plenty of trouble.

Incidently, the hit that started Derringer's downfall in the third inning was a grounder that took a bad hop. Dykes hit to High at third, and the ball bounded over High's head and went into left field.

"Pepper" Martin, the young center fielder of the Cardinals, is the leading batter of the series so far. He hit two singles and a double in his trips to the plate. Roettger, Frisch and Gelbert have two hits apiece, also for the Cardinals. Cochrane, Foxx, Dykes and Williams each have made two hits for the A's.

Al Simmons of the Athletics contributed the hitting and fielding features of the first game. His home run into the left field bleachers in the seventh inning with Mickey Cochrane on base gave the champions their final two runs. In the eighth, Jimmy Wilson, Cardinals' catcher, drove the ball on a line to the screen in left field and Simmons made a brilliant running, one-handed catch to retire the side. It was probably one of the most remarkable catches ever made in a World Series.

Bob Grove was not invincible, but bore down steadily in the pinches. After a bad start, he settled down and did not have much difficulty for the remainder of the contest. The Cardinals got their two hits in the fourth, two in the sixth and two again in the seventh, but could not score.

Frankie Frisch, captain and second baseman of the Cardinals, is a real World Series veteran. He is playing in his seventh series. Frisch was the regular second baseman of the New York Giants when that club won four straight pennants back in 1921, '22, '23 and '24. Then Frisch went with the Cardinals and played in the series of 1928 and again last year. He has hit over .300 in the classic four out of the seven years. Babe Ruth holds the record in that respect, as he has hit better than .300 in five series. Frisch can tie that mark this year.

MASSACHUSETTS WOMEN WIN

NEW BRITAIN, Conn., Oct. 2 (AP)—The Massachusetts women's team yesterday defeated teams representing Connecticut and Rhode Island in 18-hole matches at Shuttle Meadow Country Club to capture the Kitteridge Cup in the tri-state golf tournament. Connecticut lost to the Bay State team, 5 to 4, and then defeated Rhode Island, 6 to 3. The Massachusetts-Rhode Island matches also were decided by a 5 to-4 score. The team matches brought to a conclusion the three-day tournament, which opened Tuesday with the championship play for the Priscilla Maxwell Endicott Cup. Miss Elizabeth Skinner of South Hadley, Mass., defending champion, gained a second leg on the cup at the conclusion of 36 holes of medal play Wednesday. Miss Skinner played on the Connecticut team yesterday by virtue of her membership in the Long Meadow Club, which is located on the Connecticut-Massachusetts state line.

Harvard's Gridiron Leaders

Capt. W. Barry Wood Jr. '32 and Head Coach Edward L. Casey '19

SIDELINES

A COUPLE of unsuccessful seasons on the home gridiron will convince many a football outfit that it needs a new playing surface on the field. Thus University of Illinois, while not being a last-place eleven by any means, has not had outstanding seasons since the days of H. E. "Red" Grange. This may have had nothing to do with the decision of Benjamin Crackel, generalissimo of the Illini athletic plant, that there was too much black soil in the turf of the playing field and that this made it hard to drain, easy to pack and unnecessarily slippery at most times.

Nevertheless, the fact is now reported that the sod on which "Red" Grange galloped to fame no longer covers the field in the Illinois Memorial Stadium. Ben Crackel searched three years to find a more satisfactory carpet than that over which Grange made three touchdowns in the first seven minutes of a game against the great University of Michigan eleven.

Along the banks of the Sangamon River, near Mahomet—Ben Crackel went to Mahomet, Ill.—he found a sandy silt which would let the water seep through, would not become slippery in wet weather, and would not permit the growth of obnoxious weeds and was free of many other objectionable features.

Workmen cut pieces of sod from the pastures near Mahomet, Ill., along the Sangamon River bank, and removed them 15 miles to the stadium. Here they laid the green sikbs in neat order and watered and rolled and welded them. It was sprinkled all summer through long pipe-lines which extend in parallel lines from one side of the field to the other. The grass was allowed to grow for a month and a half before it was cut. The first appearance of spots losing their luster brought Ben Crackel running with spade, seed and new sod.

Now the playing field has the appearance of the finest of lawns, yet the grass has strength which will resist the punishment it receives from the cleated shoes of the hard-running football players who need better footing. The only trouble with a fine turf like that is it is just as good for the opposition, once they get used to it.

While most of the eastern major elevens are playing their second games Saturday, five are making their 1931 début. Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Annapolis and University of Pennsylvania. Their opponents in order are Bates, Maine, Amherst, William and Mary and Swarthmore. Four of them, Harvard, Princeton, Annapolis and Pennsylvania, have new head coaches. Eddie Casey, Al Wittmer, Edgar Miller and Harvey Harman, respectively.

Some contests of national interest Saturday will bring together St. Mary's and California, Notre Dame and Indiana, Iowa and Pittsburgh, Northwestern and Nebraska, Southern California and Oregon Aggies, and Stanford and Santa Clara.

Coach Dick Hanley has something of a proposition on his hands for this coming Saturday and the week following. Oct. 10 the Purple clash with Notre Dame at Chicago and are desirous of evening for the 14-to-0 defeat last year; but the game this week-end is not apt to be as easily dispensed with as expected for Nebraska, this week's opponent, showed enough in defeating South Dakota, 44 to 6, to need ample attention. The Cornhuskers line outweighs that of the Wildcats and their two tackles, Rhea and Gilbert, are said to be towers of strength.

One of the most disconcerting things that can happen in football happens frequently behind the goal line. It happens to the defender against a successful forward pass in the end zone. He bats at the pass, or it slips through his arms, and goes on to the arms of an offensive player. The ball, lodging in offensive arms, ends everything like the snap of an electric button. The successful receiver will not be tackled, does not take a step, does not have to touch the ball down; has merely to stand like a statue in his tracks, long enough to prove "possession and control," and to realise he has in fact made a touchdown. The defending player, who could at least make a last desperate lunge for an allbi against a running goal, is reduced to pitiful inactivity in the face of a completed forward pass over the goal line. There is scarcely anything more poignantly pathetic in all the field of sport than the countenance of the defender who might have stopped such a touchdown. The only thing he can do is throw his headgear on the ground, jump on it with both feet, and thereby satisfy a few spectators that he sincerely regrets the incident and will try to do better in the future.

If 300 candidates reporting for the Harvard freshman team is not sufficient news the fact that no less than 60 of them billed themselves as ends surely is interesting news. At least 20 out of the 60 should know something about end play and perhaps half of that amount are pretty good, all of which means End Coach Frank Pickard has some job ahead of him.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
San Francisco	56	37	.602
Oakland	56	43	.581
Los Angeles	51	42	.548
Portland	49	45	.521
Hollywood	43	49	.467
Sacramento	41	53	.441
Missions	39	52	.429
Seattle	41	55	.427

RESULTS OCT. 1

Los Angeles 6, Oakland 4.
Los Angeles 2, Oakland 0.
Sacramento 8, Missions 2.
San Francisco 7, Seattle 1.
Portland 10, Hollywood 8.

ARMY AND NAVY TEAMS MAY MEET

Salvation Army Proposes They Play Charity Game This Fall

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2 (AP)—A proposal for a renewal of the Army-Navy football classic in a post-season game for charity was referred today to Rear Admiral T. C. Hart, superintendent of the United States Naval Academy, by Secretary Charles Francis Adams.

The Salvation Army proposed that the game be played, and that the proceeds be donated to the unemployed. Identical requests were sent to the War and Navy Departments.

The Salvation Army sponsored last year's game, which the Army won by 6—0. The game was played in New York.

High navy officials expressed the opinion that the academy would be favorable to such a game.

The request was made by Lieut.-Col. Edward J. Underwood, representative of the Salvation Army on the President's unemployment organization. In addition to writing the two services, Colonel Underwood has talked with Secretary Adams and army and navy officers.

Last year's game was seen by 70,000 persons, who paid from $5 to $50 a seat to raise a total of more than $600,000 for charity. It was the highest price scale in the history of the game, and the gate receipts were on a par with the record set by the same two teams in Chicago five years ago, when they played their last regularly scheduled game on Soldiers Field.

Relations were severed after that game because of dispute over eligibility rules.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Oct. 2 (AP)—Maj. Philip B. Fleming, graduate manager of athletics at the United States Military Academy, today said no proposal had been received by the academy for a post-season football game with the Naval Academy for charity. Secretary Adams of the Navy Department today forwarded to the Naval Academy such a proposal.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Oct. 2 (AP)—Rear Admiral Thomas C. Hart, superintendent of the United States Naval Academy, said today no decision had been reached by the academy officials on resumption of football relations with the Army for a charity game this fall.

Acting Secretary of War Payne said the proposal had been referred to the superintendent of the Military Academy. He said if the game was played, it would have to be in December, as the Army's schedule is full for October and November.

The superintendent said he had received a communication from Secretary Adams of the Navy containing a proposal for the charity game to follow the regular season. He was reticent about the proposal, declaring he had received "more requests for such a game than I can count."

He intimated that when academy officials reached a decision on the proposal, it would be transmitted directly to the Navy Department at Washington.

Baroness Levi In Greenbrier Final

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., Oct. 2—Baroness Giacomo Giorgio Levi of New York and Italy surprised tennis followers gathered here yesterday when she defeated Miss Virginia Hilleary of the Germantown Cricket Club, Philadelphia, Penna., in the semifinal round, women's singles, of the annual tennis tournament at the Greenbrier Golf and Tennis Club, 6—4, 6—0. In the other semifinal Mrs. Elsie Goldsack Pittman of London, England, defeated her touring partner, Miss Joan C. Ridley of Ipswich, England, 6—3, 7—9, 7—5.

J. Gilbert Hall of East Orange, N. J., and Clarence J. Griffin of New York gained the men's singles final. Hall won from Dr. Philip B. Hawk of New York, 6—1, 6—1, while Griffin emerged from a three-set encounter with Frederick C. Baggs, also of New York, 3—6, 6—3, 6—3.

Mrs. Pittman and F. M. Goelts, Wilkes-Barre, Penna., and Miss Florence S. LeBoutilliere and S. Howard Voshell advanced to the final round in mixed doubles. The summary:

GREENBRIER GOLF AND TENNIS CLUB TENNIS TOURNAMENT

MEN'S SINGLES—Semifinal Round

J. Gilbert Hall, East Orange, N. J., defeated Dr. Philip B. Hawk, New York, 6—1, 6—1.

Clarence J. Griffin, New York, defeated Frederick C. Baggs, New York, 3—6, 6—3, 6—3.

WOMEN'S SINGLES—Semifinal Round

Baroness Giacomo Giorgio Levi, New York and Italy, defeated Miss Virginia Hilleary Germantown Cricket Club, Philadelphia Penna., 6—4, 6—0.

Mrs. Elsie Goldsack Pittman, London, Eng., defeated Miss Joan C. Ridley, Ipswich, Eng., 6—3, 7—9, 7—5.

MIXED DOUBLES—Third Round

Mrs. Elsie Goldsack Pittman and F. M. Goelts defeated Baroness Levi and Dr. Philip B. Hawk, 6—2, 6—6, 6—2.

Semifinal Round

Miss Florence S. LeBoutilliere and S. Howard Voshell defeated Miss Clare Smith and J. Gilbert Hall, 6—1, 6—3.

Mrs. Elsie Goldsack Pittman and F. M. Goelts defeated Miss Margaret Carspecken and Manfred Goldman, 6—4, 7—5.

AUSTRALIAN GOLF TITLES TO YOUTHS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE, Vic.—Golf is apparently a young man's game in Australia—the 1931 amateur champions of Victoria and New South Wales, the two leading golfing states, are both 16-year-old youths.

Not long ago J. Ferrier defeated E. Apperley, the title holder, for the New South Wales amateur championship, and now Harry Williams, a Melbourne youth 6ft. 2in. in height, has defeated M. J. Ryan, the title holder, after a hard fight for the Victorian championship.

Australian critics are comparing the performances of Ferrier and Williams with the phenomenal feats of Bobby Jones in his early golfing days. It is even suggested that Williams may become the "Bobby Jones" of the world's left-handed golfers.

Taking up golf when 11 years of age, Williams soon became prominent in junior competitions. A year ago he graduated into senior ranks, and soon had to his credit victories over several former State and Commonwealth champions.

Williams is consistently the longest hitter Victorian championship golf has ever seen. During the championship matches he hit one drive of 300 yards and another of 320 yards.

He is an exponent of the "inside out" swing developed so successfully by leading golfers of the United States. Some day he hopes to storm the golfing strongholds of Britain and America—but not until he has gained a few more years' experience on Australian links.

Miss Weisel Wins From Mrs. Harper

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 2 (AP)—While favorites in the men's division advanced without much trouble yesterday in the annual Pacific coast tennis championships, the women's singles saw the second major upset of the week chalked up. Mrs. Lawrence A. Harper of Oakland, first national ranking player last year, was defeated by Miss Dorothy Weisel, slim Sacramento girl, 10—8, 6—4. Miss Weisel outsteadied her formidable opponent in a fast game.

As a result of the victory, Miss Weisel will meet Miss Edith A. Cross, San Francisco, in the finals Saturday. Miss Cross, who upset the hopes of Miss Helen M. Jacobs earlier in the week, became a finalist through a 6—4, 6—2 win yesterday over Miss Alice I. Marble, San Francisco.

H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., of Pasadena, national champion, played his first matches and disposed of two opponents without difficulty. The tall Californian outclassed Gerald Hyde, San Francisco, 6—1, 6—0, and followed it up with a 4—6, 6—4, 6—2 win over Neil Brown, another local entrant. Vines will face Gordon Jason, San Francisco, in a quarter-final test.

George M. Lott Jr., of Philadelphia, defending coast singles champion, and Sidney B. Wood Jr., of New York, Wimbledon titleholder, won quarter-final matches yesterday. Lott defeated Gerald Stratford, San Francisco, 8—6, 6—3. Wood had more of a battle on his hands but proved too much of a strategist for Ed Chandler, San Francisco. The New Yorker lost the first set, 4—6, but outmaneuvered his opponent in the next two, winning, 6—3, 7—5.

Frederick J. Perry and George P. Hughes, British Davis cup team members, paired up to win a men's doubles match in the quarterfinals. The Englishmen defeated Neil Brown and Gerald Stratford, San Franciscans, 5—7, 6—3, 6—2. After dropping the opening set, the visitors set a pace that was entirely too fast for the opposition.

In another men's doubles affair, Vines teamed up with Keith E. Gledhill, Santa Barbara, to take the measure of Frank Dunn and Bob McKellip, both of San Francisco. The score was 6—2, 1—6, 6—4. Vines and Gledhill winning about as they pleased and losing the second set merely through a letdown.

While defeated in the women's singles, Miss Marble became a finalist in the junior girls' class by winning from Miss Betty Turner, San Francisco, 6—4, 6—2.

Two New Yorkers Win in Cup Golf

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 2—Miss Jane Brooks, Nyack, N. Y., and the Rockland Country Club; Mrs. Leo G. Federman of Glen Oaks, N. Y.; Miss Beatrice Gottlieb, Los Angeles, and Mrs. Philip L. Corson of Plymouth Meeting, Penna., gained the semifinal round of the Bertheliyn Cup golf tournament at the Huntingdon Valley Country Club yesterday.

Miss Brooks defeated Mrs. George R. Johnson of the Old York Road Country Club, Jenkintown, Penna., 6 and 5. The other New Yorker, Mrs. Federman, defeated a Washington player, Mrs. J. Marvin Haynes, 3 and 1. Mrs. Federman, who set an unofficial record of 79 for the Huntingdon course on Wednesday, played the best golf again yesterday. Ending her match on the seventeenth green, Mrs. Federman had a par 5 left for a medal score of 42-40—82.

Mrs. Corson, the former Helen Payson of Portland, Maine, winner of the Berthellyn Cup four years ago, defeated Miss Katherine Beach of Montclair, N. J., 6 and 5. Mrs. Corson was out in 43 and was 5 up at the turn. Miss Beach provided an upset on Wednesday when she defeated Mrs. Helen B. Stetson, United States champion in 1926.

Miss Gottlieb of California scored a 3-and-2 victory over Mrs. William A. Johnson of St. David's Golf Club, St. David's, Penna. Mrs. Johnson defeated Mrs. Edwin H. Vare Jr., the former Glenna Collett, on Wednesday. The summary:

BERTHELLYN CUP GOLF TOURNAMENT—Quarterfinal Round

Miss Beatrice Gottlieb, Los Angeles, Calif., defeated Mrs. William A. Johnson, St. David's Golf Club, St. David's, Penna., 3 and 2.

Mrs. Philip L. Corson, Plymouth Meeting, Penna., defeated Miss Katherine Beach, Montclair, N. J., 6 and 5.

Miss Jane Brooks, Nyack, N. Y., defeated Mrs. George R. Johnson, Old York Road Country Club, 6 and 5.

Mrs. Leo G. Federman, Glen Oaks, N. Y., defeated Mrs. J. Marvin Haynes, Washington, 3 and 1.

COLLEGE FOOTBALL RESULTS

Monticello A. & M., 14; Henderson State Teachers, 6.

ROCHESTER EVENS ST. PAUL SERIES, 5-2

ST. PAUL, Minn., Oct. 2 (AP)—Rochester won a 5-to-2 victory over the American Association champions of St. Paul behind the six-hit pitching of Herman Bell yesterday to even up the junior world series at one game each.

A crowd of 6000 saw three Saints pitchers attempt to stem the barrage of hits off the International League batters, but the Redwings bunched their drives in one big inning—the sixth—to score four runs on as many hits and added another in the ninth for good measure.

Bell sailed along without much trouble save for the second and fifth innings, when the Saints scored a run in each. John Murphy was the victim of the four-run assault in Rochester's big sixth inning. Prudhomme relieved him. The score:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Rochester (IL)	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	1	0	—5	9	0
St. Paul (A.A.)	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—2	8	1

Batteries—Bell and Florence; Murphy, Prudhomme, Harriss and Snyder, Penner. Losing

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines; minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for, at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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(Continued)

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MAINE

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Complete Harper Method Service
Full line of Harper Method Cosmetics
The Harper Method Shop
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Both famous for Quality Food and Service
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Home Made Candies
Chocolate Fudge, Salted Nuts
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DRESSES and COATS
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Experienced Work
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MASSACHUSETTS

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(Continued)

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Unusual Things From All the World.
Special 20% Discount on our Extensive Line of
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Fancy Fruits for Fastidious Folks
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Hat Renovating
Quick Service
Complete Line of Whittemore Polishes

COSTUMES and WIGS
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FOR RENTAL
Historic Costumes for Plays a Specialty
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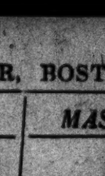
Uptown Branch, 6 Boylston Place, Boston



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Suits Made to Order
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Expert Cleansing, Dyeing and Repairing.
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BOBBING AND PERMANENT WAVE
SPECIALTY SHOP
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Is what we offer in our Fall selection of Dresses, Gowns and Knitted Suits.

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Open Evenings
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HAIRDRESSING
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Our Individual Attention
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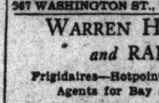

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THE ORIGINAL
Florence & Rand Hat Shops

1391 Beacon St., Brookline, near Park St. Tel. Bea. 2092
433 Centre St., Newton Tel. New. N. 4914-M
Note the above change of address of Brookline Shop

ANY GARMENT DRY CLEANSED and PRESSED
75¢
in our own miniature dry cleaning plant—come in and see it in operation.
L. WHITE
304 HARVARD ST., COOLIDGE CORNER
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Deliveries at small extra charge.

Henry's Beauty Salon
Formerly of Rinso's
Specializing in Finger Waving and Permanent Waving.
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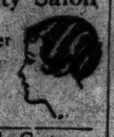

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For Men and Boys
"They do make a difference"
MILLS, Ltd.
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STETSON HATS—ARROW SHIRTS

The IVY FLORIST
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Quality—Service
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MASSACHUSETTS

BROOKLINE
(Continued)

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at COOLIDGE CORNER
GENERAL MOTORS RADIO
OUR USUAL SERVICE REPAIRS INSTALLATIONS ON ALL RADIOS
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Asp. 1414

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FREY'S

Start the Season right
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Our FINGER WAVES are perfect
Enjoy a correct MANICURE by our experts
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"Where the Food Is SO GOOD"
SPECIAL LUNCHEONS—DINNERS

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Fall Candy Specials at Fiske's
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Owned and Operated by Fiske

Edith Goodell's Shops
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All Fall Styles
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Crepes—Hats
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Telephone Porter 3780
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Thrift-Y Flat Work All Finish

QUALITY SHOES
Comfort, style, fit at reasonable prices . . . All Leather School Shoes—they last longer. Whittemore's Shoe Polishes
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MASSACHUSETTS

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(Continued)

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For Eye Comfort
Use the *"CURTIS"* reflector top for your lamps
Price $14.00
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CURB SERVICE
(Tray attached to your car)
Delicious Barbecue Sandwiches
Hot & Cold Drinks Ice Cream
854 MASS. AVENUE, ARLINGTON

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Prompt Service at Reasonable Prices
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Work called for and delivered in Allston, Back Bay, Brighton, Brookline, Dedham, Dorchester, Dover, Hyde Park, Walpole, Jamaica Plain, Medfield, Newton, Needham, West Roxbury, Norwood, Quincy, Roslindale, Roxbury.

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LUNCHEON-12-2 30 DINNERS-6-8
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CALL MRS WRIGHT Tel Ded 0997

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Imported Fabric Gloves
5-Button Mousquetaire
Slip-on
$1.00
Smart looking double woven Fabric Gloves. Spear point backs. Mousquetaire style, finished at the wrist with ball pearl button.
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We use Ivory Soap exclusively and guarantee satisfaction at the
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Harper Method Shop
IDA P HOUGHTON Proprietor
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Shampoo Marcel Finger Wave
Manicure
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Plants and Cut Flowers for All Occasions
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We Do High Grade
Shoe Repairing
Let us repair your worn shoes.
GEORGE BROS.
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RUBLEE'S
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DESK SETS
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Special Baby Milk
Pasteurized Milk and Cream
Buttermilk and Fresh Eggs
CLOVER HILL FARMS
WHERE QUALITY COUNTS
Tel. 727
Fitchburg Coal Company
We can supply you with
FUEL OIL
4 Day Street Tel. 456

MASSACHUSETTS

FITCHBURG
(Continued)

Atwater Kent Radio
1932 Model
Better Than Ever
Lower Priced Than Ever
IVER JOHNSON SPORTING GOODS CO.
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THE STORE UNUSUAL
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Restaurant and Gift Shop
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The Big Department Store of the North Shore
"THE STORE OF SERVICE"
Twenty-Nine Departments
Located on Five Floors

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SHOES for MEN and WOMEN
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Commercial Printing
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Corsets, Silk Underwear, Hosiery
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All the leading makes of corsets.
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Fancy Meats and Groceries
Heinz 57 Varieties
Free Delivery in
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The Harper Method Shop
HELEN K. HORTON, Prop.

MASSACHUSETTS

HOLYOKE
(Continued)

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Quality by KUPPENHEIMER
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Holyoke's Popular Store for Men and Boys
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SAVE
Those Few Extra Dollars
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The HYDE PARK
CO-OPERATIVE BANK
1172 RIVER STREET, HYDE PARK

For Quality Food
Moran's
CAFETERIA
and
DELICATESSEN
"Where good food tastes so good"
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From $2.95-$4.95
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MEATS—GROCERIES
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that copy
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$7.37
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MASSACHUSETTS

LOWELL
(Continued)

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Specializing in
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New Walk-Over *Fall Shoes*
Now offered in our
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a Specialty
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TRY ONE TON and let it prove itself
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MASSACHUSETTS

MEDFORD
(Continued)

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Checking and Savings Accounts
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at $1.75
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Time to get back into the habit of regular Harper Method Service again for your complexion, hair and hands.
Expert service by skillful operators in quiet surroundings.
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As you like it
8 oz. jars 25c
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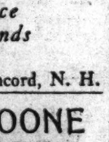
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DAILY FEATURES

All Nature

Brittle Star
(Ophiopholis)

Where: Generally deep but sometimes shallow seas. World-wide in range except in polar regions.

Distinguishing features: Very much like a starfish in having radial symmetry and five arms, but rounded and more slender than the starfish. Unlike their relatives, brittle stars have their digestive system confined to the central disk, the arms acting as organs of locomotion.

The brittle star is rather rare on the beaches and for that reason few persons have seen one. It belongs to the class of starfishlike echinoderms, which includes the so-called "basket fish," and is widely distributed.

This exclusively marine group containing some of the most brilliantly colored members of the animal kingdom, creatures of bright orange, green, blue, red or yellow, is mainly vegetarian in diet, living on decayed vegetation, while a few of the East Indian varieties are carnivorous. About 600 species are known and described by zoölogists. Though the arms are flexible from side to side in most varieties, they are not flexible up and down, and the consequently easily broken, hence their common name, "brittle stars."

None of them reach a very large size, most of the common varieties having a body of slightly more than an inch in diameter with arms or rays from 6 to 10 inches in length. They are rather slow-moving creatures, and are therefore usually concealed beneath rocks, or buried in mud or sand. Their spines are their only defense. Some of the South Sea varieties show considerable agility, however, running about from rock to rock when they are pursued.

Fossils of these sea creatures are found back in the Cambrian Period of geologic history, but they appear to have been quite rare until the later periods of Upper Silurian and Lower Devonian, when the "wriggling" habit arose. They are among the earliest animals known.

Do You Know That—

George Marketak is to be awarded a safety plaque in recognition of his driving a truck through Chicago streets for a distance of 250,000 miles without an accident?

The face selected to adorn the new $1,000,000 certificate was that of William H. Crawford, born in Virginia in 1772, and former head of the United States Treasury?

Non-voting citizens in Peru are barred from holding public office, signing legal documents, obtaining passports and other privileges?

The population of the Japanese Empire is estimated at 90,000,000?

The American Legion in Platteville, Wis., has purchased a timber tract and allows the unemployed to cut wood which is hauled free to their homes?

What They Say

Fickle Sense of Humor

"What I do not regard as especially funny more often goes over well with the reader."—*Irving Cobb, humorist.*

Understanding

"It is probable that a complete knowledge of the citizens of one country by the citizens of another country would make war impossible."—*Prof. William Lyon Phelps.*

A Word a Day

Accolade

Pronounced ak-o-lade' with secondary stress on the first syllable; first *a* as in *at*, *o* as in *obey*, second *a* as in *late*.

This word has undergone only a slight change since 1688, when Phillips defined "accollade" as "a clipping about the neck, which was formerly the way of dubbing knights." The definition still holds, the word today designating the ceremony of conferring knighthood; the recipient of the honor kneeling and being touched lightly on the shoulder with a sword.

The word comes from the French *accollade*, "an embrace around the neck," which reaches back to the Latin *ad*, "to, about," and *collum*, "neck." The ceremony, as herein hinted, originally consisted of an embrace by the sovereign.

Example: "After the accolade, the sovereign addresses the new knight by his Christian name and commands, for example, "Arise, Sir Archibald."

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation. — Ed.

A Quotation for Today

THE ladder of life is full of splinters, but they always prick the hardest when we're sliding down.

—BROWNELL.

Gave What He Had

Southport, Eng.

RIDING on a motorcycle through a sparsely populated district, a man was very dismayed at his machine coming to an unexpected stop, as it was rather important that he finish his journey without delay.

As there was no garage in prospect, and he had no spare equipment with him, he was puzzling over how he was going to effect the minor though necessary repair, when a boy came swinging along. The man explained that his machine wouldn't move, and inquired if there was any likely help to be had.

The boy put his hand in his pocket and replied hopefully, "I've got a nail, sir."

This seemed very inadequate at first thought, but with a little adjustment it was made to make a necessary connection!

As he was completing his journey, the rider pondered the lesson to be gained from this little incident. One more advanced in years would probably not have offered the nail for fear of being thought ridiculous, whereas the lad spontaneously offered what little he had.

The Children's Corner

Billy Bear Takes a Nap

LITTLE Billy Bear had been waddling without worry through the wild woodland, and had sat down to rest on a mossy log and to think some thoughts. During the last half hour he had sat down to think thoughts on several different mossy logs, but after he had sat a few minutes on one mossy log he had got up and waddled without worry through the wild woodland until he came to another mossy log, and then he had sat

"Ah, There He Is!" Said Robert Rabbit.

down a few minutes on that mossy log, and had shaken his head, and got up, and waddled without worry until he came to another mossy log, and then he had sat down on that. What Billy Bear wanted, you see, was a particularly soft mossy log, and as he had all the morning to find one, he just waddled without worry through the wild woodland and tried one mossy log after another. And at last he found one that was not only covered deeply with moss, so that it was like a well-stuffed cushion, but had a large tree growing behind it which made a back for Billy Bear to lean against after he had sat down.

"I must remember this log," said Billy Bear to himself, after he had tried it a few minutes. "It is the most comfortable log to sit on that I have ever found yet."

So he sat comfortably on the mossy log and leaned comfortably against the tree and closed his eyes comfortably and thought thoughts. He thought how pleasant it had been to waddle without worry through the wild woodland on summer days and how pleasant it would soon be to climb into his hollow tree and sleep contentedly through the cold winter, and how pleasant it was to be a bear and never bothered by cold weather like his friend Robert Rabbit. Robert Rabbit, to be sure, didn't seem to mind cold weather, but just the same Billy Bear felt that it was much pleasanter and more sensible to be a bear than a rabbit. And after a time his head nodded, and when a leaf drifted down from a tree and fell on his nose he didn't even bother to brush it off.

Now at about the time when Billy Bear left his cozy den to waddle without worry through the wild woodland Robert Rabbit left Mrs. Rabbit doing the housework and the little Rabbits—Bunny One, Bunny Two, Bunny Three, Bunny Four, Bunny Five, and Bunny Six—at their innocent play, and started out to hippity-hop.

"I think," said Robert Rabbit, "I will hippity-hop here and there and perhaps have a chat with my friend Billy Bear."

"I dare say," said Mrs. Rabbit. "You two! I can't ever imagine what you find to talk about. You saw him only last week."

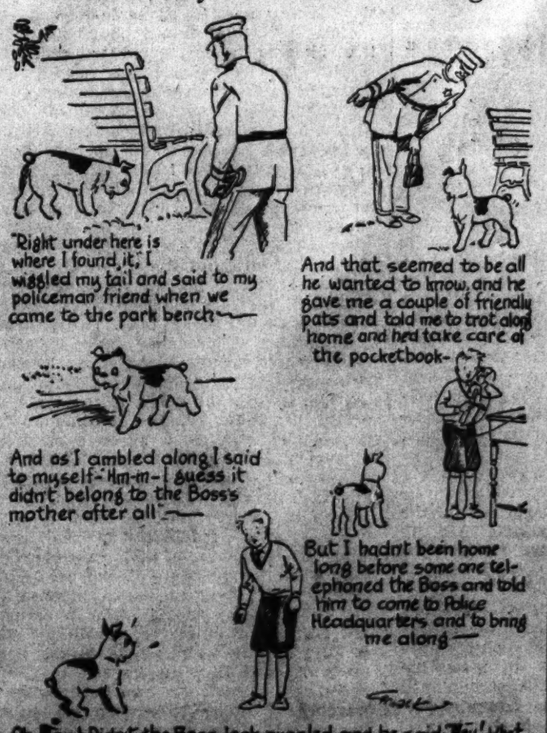
"One can hardly," said Robert Rabbit, "see too much of a friend. And shortly cold weather our meetings will end till spring comes again and that likable chap wakes up in his tree from his long winter nap."

So away he hippity-hopped to find Billy Bear. First he hippity-hopped to Billy Bear's cozy den, not that he expected to find Billy Bear there, but because it was a good place to start looking for him.

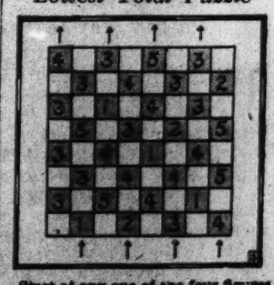
"I see plainly that this is the way he went," said Robert Rabbit, following Billy Bear's path through the wild woodland. "I see plainly that he has been sitting on this mossy log," said Robert Rabbit a little later, "but he is not here now." So he went hippity-hopping from one mossy log to another, and came at last to the mossy log on which Billy Bear was sitting with his back comfortably against a tree and a leaf on his nose.

"And there he is!" said Robert Rabbit. "Asleep sitting up! Ha-ha! Ha-ha! I will wake him up and ask him if he wouldn't like me to tell him a bedtime story."

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog


"Right under here is where I found it," I wiggled my tail and said to my policeman friend when we came to the park bench—
And as I ambled along I said to myself—Hm-m—I guess it didn't belong to the Boss's mother after all—
And that seemed to be all he wanted to know, and he gave me a couple of friendly pats and told me to trot along home and he'd take care of the pocketbook—
But I hadn't been home long before some one telephoned the Boss and told him to come to Police Headquarters and to bring me along—
Oh, Boy! Didn't the Boss look puzzled and he said "Hey! What have you been up to now?"

Lowest Total Puzzle



Start at any one of the four figures at the bottom, indicated by the arrows. Move diagonally in either direction, one square at a time, and add up the figures as you move from square to square. Continue until you reach the top. See if you can trace the route which will give you the lowest total.

Brevities

Detroit News: What ever became of the party cut-up who used to slip the crystal out of his watch and give a screaming impersonation of George Arliss?

Ohio State Journal: The Russians play all they make where a bear lives in their Government and call it Communism. Still do the same and call it bear.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1931

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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EDITORIALS

Let the People Be Heard

THE World Disarmament Conference is in danger of being sunk before it meets. It is imperative that the earnest desire of the peoples of every country for some tangible progress be translated into action by their governments.

The whole world acclaimed the proposal for an arms holiday, but the diplomatists have watered the idea down. True, the closing session of the League of Nations Assembly announced a truce binding governments "to refrain from any measure involving an increase in their armaments." But this means merely that during one year there will be no surprise increases in programs already outlined. Present plans for the piling up of armaments will be carried out. Ships under construction will be finished. New keels will be laid down. More airplanes will be built. More big guns ordered.

The disarmament conference is just four months away. This is the atmosphere in which it will meet—with the nations frankly unwilling to hold up on armament building, much less disarm. That is the official position of the governments. Does it express the true aspirations of their peoples? No. Can anything be done to change that position, improve that atmosphere? Yes. The people can become so articulate in the demand for actual disarmament that governments will act.

Agreement for a genuine holiday was blocked by only one or two governments. Several nations favored it. Were these now to act independently, declaring a holiday of their own, many of the good effects which were expected from united action might still be obtained. Indeed, the example of one nation boldly willing to check its own arming without waiting for an exact equivalent from all the other nations might break the mesmerism of militarism.

President Hoover wishes the United States to take a step in this direction, a small step, but big enough to express American willingness to disarm in a tangible way. He plans to hold up the building of six out of eleven destroyers provided for by the last Congress. But immediately the big navy people have fired a broadside against this move. They declare it means abandoning any hope of parity under the London Naval Treaty.

This objection should be considered. The policy which America contended for at London should not be scrapped without thought. The question is this: Is ship-for-ship parity with Great Britain, and definite superiority to any other nation, essential to the United States today? If it is, the money to pay for it can be found. Economy, necessary as that is, would not be a decisive factor. Nor will the saving on six destroyers—if the cut is limited to them—constitute a big item.

But thinking about the cost may help to show that parity is not primary. There were many years when the United States did not feel that a navy equal to any other in the world was an essential of its well-being. There is no more need of it today, if as much. The nation's post-war preëminence in finance and commerce have given it more prestige and power than any fleet.

Moreover the world has many new legal guarantees of peace. By the Kellogg pact the nations have renounced the use of war as a national policy. Is it not in the spirit of that agreement to renounce also the use of war's instruments, arms? Is it not time some progress were made in that direction?

Does anyone imagine that the United States is in danger of attack? Or that six destroyers would save her? Yet as a free gift toward a better atmosphere for the disarmament conference even those six destroyers loom large. Other nations probably would make some gifts of their own, and that confidence which is as essential to disarmament as it is to improved business might be built up.

On the Way to Far Cathay

TAKING up the track traversed by Christopher Columbus in his quest for a shorter route to regions rich in silks and spices, a score of youthful Spaniards are preparing to set forth from Palos early next year in a vessel which is an exact copy of the Santa Maria. With the Atlantic's flaming sunsets painting crimson on her headsails, the twentieth-century caravel will forge over the soundless depths of the Western Ocean bound for San Salvador, the island where the Genoese admiral made his first landfall on the western continent 440 years before.

While the motives for such a voyage may be many, reports from Madrid indicate that the 220-ton reproduction of Columbus's famous flagship is almost certain to drop anchor in Lake Michigan in time for the World's Fair at Chicago less than two years hence. The Santa Maria is to be reproduced in every important detail, even to the lack of such present-day necessities as radio. In fact, all navigation instruments and other nautical equipment will be of a type dating back to the fifteenth century. There should be adventure in that voyage.

The appearance of the caravel at the World's Fair would present a striking comparison with the wonders which have appeared in the four and a half centuries since the landing of Columbus on the sands at San Salvador. What a picture of progress in world travel would be presented were the DO-X—which equals the Santa Maria in size—to alight alongside the crude caravel at Chicago!

Even this would be but one indication of the almost countless developments which have been wrought in the centuries of western civilization that sprang up in the wake of the Santa Maria.

The Farmer Speaks for Himself

THE farmer is a better business man than many suppose. For some time antiprohibitionists in the United States have been trying to sell him a "gold brick" in the form of the theory that a resumption of brewing would provide a market for his surplus grain. Thus far, apparently, the only ones deluded by the argument are a few brokers in New York. The farmer knows where his grain goes and his money comes from.

The National Grange, an organization of 800,000 farmers representing every state in the Union, has answered the beer proposal with flat rejection. Mr. Louis J. Taber, national master of the Grange, calls it "tragic to find so-called national leaders" urging modification as a prosperity measure and says studies made by his organization "show conclusively that the resumption of the brewing industry in the United States would be detrimental to the interests of agriculture."

Grange members are sensible enough to see that what men spend for beer will not add to what they spend for other things. Instead, almost certainly that amount and probably more will be subtracted from what they spend now for milk, butter, cheese, ice cream, soft drinks, bread, pastry and candy. Some manufacturers of automobiles, radios and other products would do well to investigate what effects liquor would have on their sales.

Between 1917 and 1929, years typical of the change wrought by prohibition, the consumption of dairy products in the United States rose 242.7 pounds per capita, the Grange points out. To meet this increased demand involved the consumption of more than 10,000,000,000 pounds of grain annually, which is three times the amount used by the whole brewing industry in America in 1917, besides 25,000,000,000 pounds of roughage for which the breweries would offer no market.

The farmer has taken time to look not merely at one side but both sides of the ledger, to consider the loss as well as the gain in the transaction, and he realizes that it would be worse than futile to expect the beer vat to absorb his surplus of grain. He is not selling his business for a song—particularly not a stein song.

Would that organized labor and certain persons of wealth were as sagacious as the Grange members in seeing through the treacherous bargains offered to them in wet propaganda—in seeing how vastly their losses would outweigh the petty gains in a legalization of beer.

It is significant that the talk of benefits to agriculture from modification of the Volstead Act has not come from agriculturists but from politicians and brewery owners. Not even the grain pools holding the surpluses have subscribed to the argument. Now the farmer has spoken through the Grange. Anyone who persists in prating the fallacy that legalized brewing would help agriculture will be baldly misrepresenting both the farmer and his interests. The farmer is business man enough to see that prosperity for himself and the nation is soonest built on products which benefit instead of injure the purchaser.

Cheaper Law

THE practice of lawyers and of the law courts has been improved in most countries since Dickens wrote "Bleak House." But litigation in the United Kingdom, the United States or elsewhere still remains an "expensive luxury," and the British public may be grateful to the London Chamber of Commerce for expressing a somewhat wider view of it than was revealed in the recent reports of the General Council of the Bar and the Council of the Law Society.

These two learned bodies were invited by the Lord Chancellor, under pressure from the Chamber of Commerce, to state their views. It is to their credit that they frankly admitted that the cost of litigation is excessive, and that they endeavored to suggest ways in which judicial procedure might be cheapened. But it was hardly to be expected that bodies representing the legal profession would come to quite the same conclusion as a body representing business men who are potential litigants. And it may be added that there is a third interest which has not yet been consulted. Besides lawyers and the two disputants in a case, there are members of the general public who, with no interest in the action, may yet find themselves dragged into it as witnesses and jurors. These, also, are directly concerned in the simplification of the law.

The barristers, naturally, see no need for reducing the fees of barristers. There, the Chamber of Commerce differs with them. But the chamber wisely concentrates its attention on measures about which all are agreed; for these at least might be carried out at once.

There need be no delay, for example, in deciding that the dates of trials should as far as possible be fixed. It is a waste of time and money, often involving real hardship, that lawyers and witnesses should be kept hanging about till the day of hearing arrives.

Secondly, written evidence should, as far as possible, be allowed in the place of oral evidence. The Chamber of Commerce is concerned only with the question of expense—traveling expenses, maintenance, and compensation for loss of time of witnesses, who in many cases are brought, willingly or unwillingly, from a distance. It does not allude to the hardship often imposed on witnesses who may be compelled to neglect their own business for some possibly trivial dispute between two contentious litigants. In their interest, no less than in the interest of economy, it should be made possible to collect evidence in the form of affidavits and to dispense with the personal attendance of lesser witnesses.

Many other practicable reforms are suggested by the Chamber of Commerce, in regard to some of which the two legal bodies agree with them. It considers that "apart from cost" the English procedure is the most perfect of its kind in the world. But cost is a very important element in justice. Expensive justice is limited justice, and may be a denial of it.

It may be added that the very completeness of the procedure sometimes carries with it drawbacks. For the more determined a court of law may be in insisting on hearing all that is relevant to a case, the more exacting it may be to those who have more important interests to attend to. The sanctity of a legal dispute is more insisted on than the duty of avoiding disputes. Judicial procedure ought certainly to be improved. But the greatest improvement would be the avoidance of judicial procedure.

So Our Will Didn't Poach

IT WILL be pleasant news for those admirers of Shakespeare who have thought unwillingly and with regret of young Will's alleged poaching in Sir Thomas Lucy's park that the latest scholarship holds the episode to be altogether fictitious. As the tale has gone, young Will was caught, punished by a sound whipping, and bore Sir Thomas so long a grudge that when opportunity offered he smiled grimly, dipped his quill afresh, and caricatured him in the creation of Justice Shallow.

There has been no sufficient reason for believing the story. Poaching, for one thing, was then punished not by flogging but by three years' imprisonment, which would have left a record. But the tale has persisted. Now, however, Dr. Leslie Hotson, assisted by the Guggenheim Foundation and the American Council of Learned Societies, has further authenticated the skepticism with which serious Shakespearean scholars have regarded it.

What now appears likely is that Shakespeare, if intentionally caricaturing anybody, had in mind one William Gardiner, who, Dr. Hotson finds, was a good deal of a rascal. He invites no sympathy. It is apparently arguable—as an interested public may presently read in a book—that Gardiner, a London justice of the peace, was an enemy of Shakespeare, and that he had a stepson, one William Wayte, whom the dramatist may have utilized as material for Shallow's nephew Slender.

William Wayte, it seems, had his own reasons to cross the street if he saw William Shakespeare coming, for the researcher discovered a Latin document of the year 1596 in which "William Wayte craves sureties of the peace against William Shakespeare, Francis Langley, Dorothy Soer, wife of John Soer, and Anne Lee." This study also sets a new date—April 23, 1597—for the production of the "Merry Wives," so the dramatist may conceivably have had it in his thought to inspire some peevishness in Master Wayte.

However that may be, this new knowledge separates young Will from illegal pursuit of Sir Thomas's fallow deer, and also, in Dr. Hotson's opinion, helps separate the Shakespeare plays from the Baconian theory. Whatever goes to show that Shakespeare incorporated personal experience in his plays goes to show that he wrote them himself. But one is still left wondering what he was promising to do to William Wayte in congenial company with Francis Langley, Dorothy Soer, and Anne Lee.

"Hansom Cab, Sir?"

THERE is a fleeting fashion in hotels, world travelers tell, well-nigh as capricious as that in the costumes of women. And often as incomprehensible. An almost imperceptible change in the character of the locality—some subtle difference in management—the quick burst into popular vogue of a competitor—may, gradually or overnight, turn a gay and crowded lobby into a sedate hall of comparative silence.

Any seasoned sojourner in the caravanserais of great cities, however, can cite a few that seem forever to resist change. Tucked away in his reminiscences is a list—that unpretentious exterior in a quiet street of Mayfair and its aristocratic interior offering a service always unobtrusive but ever attentive. Or that other one in Paris, beloved of royalty and where the unknown visitor must arm himself with satisfying letters of introduction. But it were invidious to continue. After all, in these matters, each to his taste, as the French have it.

It is probable, however, that the original Waldorf-Astoria was more widely known than any other hostelry and certain that it attracted and held the affectionate esteem of many who came to regard it, when in New York, as their home. Its imposing successor on Park Avenue which has just opened its doors bids fair to carry on the old tradition.

But there is one thing no one today can give the guest descending from his eight-cylinder motorcar, and that is the thrill which came to the traveler landing for the first time in New York in the early 1900's as he dashed up to the immense portico on Thirty-fourth Street, riding in a hansom cab.

Editorial Notes

There is food for thought in the declaration of a Massachusetts safety official that "road signs promote safety, but they will never deter the drunken driver." A sign posted in the court room would be more effective, he said, to read, "If you are convicted of drunken driving your license is revoked forever."

Business depression is said to run in cycles. If this is so, it would seem that a little heavy pedaling on the buy-cycle would enable many to get out of the ruts and speed along the road to prosperity.

The Delta experiment station of Mississippi claims a new world's record for oats yield, but what is wanted most now is a new world's record for its consumption.

Much of the midnight oil nowadays seems to be burned in automobiles—perhaps too much.

Diary of An Onlooker in France

By SIDLEY HUDDLESTON

ALREADY the shadow of next year's general elections begins to darken French politics. With the reassembling of Parliament, probably in November, whatever is done or not done will be marked by electoral considerations. The Prime Minister, M. Laval, is cautious by nature, and he is likely to be still more cautious as he faces a skittish Parliament.

Nobody has tried harder than myself to scotch the mischievous, misleading, and unfounded theory on which most French commentary is based—that there are two policies in French foreign affairs, and that somehow M. Briand would have contrived to do better had he not been held in subjection, first by M. Poincaré, second by M. Tardieu, third by M. Laval, to say nothing of M. Maginot. When eloquent speeches suffice, M. Briand is praised as though he stood alone; but when circumstances make verbal displays futile, it is evident that he has always been in accord with the Prime Minister and the members of the Cabinet.

Nevertheless it is obvious that although there has been agreement on policy there has now sprung up some personal rivalry. After M. Briand's defeat for the Presidency, which was partly attributed to M. Laval, and the sequence of events which appeared to destroy M. Briand's ostensible policy, it was resolved to keep him in the Cabinet, because his resignation would have stirred up the militant pacifists, but to relegate him to the background. M. Briand himself was willing enough to lie low until the storm had passed.

Yet since M. Laval, assisted by other members of the Cabinet, began to take personal charge of foreign affairs, there has been a latent crisis. Rather ludicrous stories of Laval orders and Briand counterorders have been related; and it is, for example, well known that M. Laval wished to go to Berlin at the end of August, and that M. Briand preferred to delay the visit. Here is a situation which may well be exploited by the politicians.

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There is likewise a definite reaction against the multiplication of pacts. Of the making of pacts, as of the making of books, there is no end. Pactomania is a word which has caught on. It is used in scorn. Nobody denies that pacts may sometimes be useful, that they may be necessary, and that they may even have magnificent consequences. But the systematic resort to pacts may be abused.

There are a number of basic pacts, such as the Covenant of the League of Nations, the Locarno Treaties, and the Kellogg pact; and there are many bilateral pacts which either run counter to these, inasmuch as they suggest special alliances, or merely duplicate them on a small scale.

Just because pacts which promise peace are so valuable, we should be careful not to cheapen them by meaningless repetition. We should concentrate on those that are essential, such as, for example, the proposed consultative pact which is needed to implement the Kellogg pact. Undoubtedly there is much substance in the criticism that subsidiary, contradictory, superfluous, and duplicatory pacts, can produce only skepticism.

The negotiations for a pact of nonaggression between France and Russia were attacked partly on this ground. Besides, Germany has a pact with Russia. How would it be affected? Do these pacts simply cancel out? Do not these diplomatic activities arouse the suspicion that, as in the old days, there is a maneuvering for position, and therefore that the general promise of the Kellogg pact is treated as nonexistent?

The same questions could be asked regarding the proposed four- or five-power pact which was officially put forward by Germany. Some French observers saw in it a desire to evade a direct accord between France and Germany, and it is that direct accord which they believe to be essential to the peace of Europe. What would a four- or five-power pact add to the Locarno Treaties? Would it not be better for France and Germany to come to an understanding, without the intervention of third or fourth parties?

* * *

Though the movement for a direct Franco-German accord has been strong in France ever since the days of M. Poincaré, who inaugurated the system of industrial coöperation as distinct from the political conversations of M. Briand, there is a still stronger hankering after the old entente cordiale with England. Now, in some respects, the entente cordiale appears incompatible with a Franco-German accord. The two things could be reconciled, perhaps, but it is difficult to forget that, if not in its inception, at any rate in its development, the entente cordiale was, in the French view, a weapon of defense against Germany. In the end it was certainly so used.

To preserve the semblance of the war-time alliance was therefore to line up the nations against Germany. This was contrary to the whole notion of the League of Nations, which should condemn particular alliances; and contrary to enlightened public opinion. Indeed, Locarno made an end of the entente cordiale by converting British obligations toward France into British obligations of precisely the same nature toward both France and Germany.

But the idea of the entente cordiale has been revived by the British financial crisis. The connection, perhaps, is not obvious. Nevertheless it is real, and is worth explaining. France, which attached financial and political conditions to the credits which it was asked to extend to Germany, did not dream of attaching any conditions, beyond ordinary business conditions, to its large loans to England. The contrast was striking, but the reasons for France's favor toward England, whether conscious or unconscious, are not far to seek.

First, there was a natural pride that France, if only momentarily, had become a greater financial power than England which was traditionally supreme. Second, there was, after all, a recognition of England's solidity, and therefore no fears were entertained for the fate of French money. Third, there was, despite all post-war divergencies, a lively recollection, when it came to the pinch, of France's debt to Great Britain, and the old emotions of the entente cordiale were revived. Fourth, there was, delicately and discreetly expressed in some quarters, the hope that, though no conditions were attached, England would not forget its obligations to France, and would endeavor to frame its foreign policy in consonance with that of France. In a word, there is a new hope of a new entente cordiale.

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There is another consequence of the British financial crisis. In France the only homogeneous and enterprising party, well disciplined and well organized, are the Socialists. Over the Radicals (who are in France more moderate and bourgeois) it exercises a strange power of attraction. It fights the Radicals, belabors them pitilessly, and yet makes the Radicals work with it against their own interests. The other parties to the Center and the Right scatter their efforts. Now it was anticipated that the Socialists, who are ready for the elections next year, would win many more seats, and perhaps control the Chamber.

Suddenly the British difficulties came. They dismayed the Socialists and gave a rallying cry to the non-Socialists. Rightly or wrongly it was declared that wherever Socialism triumphs there must be national collapse. It was so in France when the Left Cartel came into power in 1924 and ruined the franc, of whose former value M. Poincaré could save only a fifth. It is so in Germany where Socialist influences in the communes, in the states, and in the Reich itself, are strong. And now the Labor Party, which happened to be in power in England when the troubles arose, could be conveniently blamed.

It should, however, be understood that by Socialism is not meant merely the Socialist parties, but the whole tendency of nearly all political parties in Europe to increase state expenditure for unproductive purposes, to raise taxation to a point where it presses heavily upon industry, to interfere more and more in private enterprise, and to impose obligations on the moneyed community which are never lightened, but always increased.

All this is not specifically Socialist; and it would be hard to say which public services should be reduced. But it is felt that the process, which has been carried too far in these difficult days, of piling up public expenditure which, while definitely hurting the capitalist, is often of doubtful or inadequate benefit to the proletarian, may properly be regarded as state Socialism.

It is practiced by the Conservatives, who do not wish to lose the votes of the masses, as well as by the Socialists, who, for reasons of prudence and of practicability, scarcely move faster. Yet the Socialists, fortunately for the argument of the French non-Socialists, happened to be in office when the crash came; and therefore a political campaign against French Socialism has begun, and will grow in intensity as the elections draw near.

Whether the campaign will be effective is a matter on which I pronounce no opinion; what is certain is that state Socialism, which consists in spending more and more public money in unproductive services, has taken deep roots in France as elsewhere.

Mirror of the World's Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor

Book and Friend

WITH possible exceptions—but even these rare enough to have eluded observation—librarians are modest folk. No fanfare of trumpets, or waving of banners, or battery of photographers attended their gathering recently at Birmingham to discuss problems of characteristic helpfulness. Yet it is to be doubted if any body of public servants has deserved and won the good will of its fellows more consistently than have those gentle, broad-minded, communicative, but seldom aggressive, men and women who have built up together the tradition of our modern public libraries. The good librarian, who seems to exist almost everywhere, supplies borrowers not only with a book, but with a friend. He avoids at once the pushfulness of some salesmen, the pedantry of some professors, and the repression of some officials. He is there to find out what is good in books and people, and to see that they meet each other. In the fulfillment of this useful task, and despite the lure of ephemeral fiction, our public libraries have responded with remarkable and ever-increasing efficiency to the needs of the time. The expression, for instance, of faith in public honesty, represented by the system of "free access," now almost universally adopted, has been borne out triumphantly. On the whole, the losses have been negligible, the benefits enormous. By this alone librarians have given the whole community a lesson in optimism. A suggestion which might, perhaps, be worth considering during the present "summer school" is that of more inter-relation between libraries. If a book is asked for—but "out"—in one library, it seems sheer waste of good literature that it should be gathering dust in another. Could not a means be devised by which libraries lend each other books as bankers cash each other's checks?—*Morning Post* (London).

Arkansas Learns Its Lesson

ARKANSAS is in the midst of the greatest home-canning and preserving campaign in its history. Evidently the people do not intend to be caught short of foodstuffs this winter. According to a recent survey by the Arkansas State Chamber of Commerce, hundreds of carloads of canning and preserving equipment and materials are being distributed in the State.

Five wholesalers in the Little Rock district have distributed 125 carloads of glass fruit jars (1,200,000 jars), and this does not include an enormous quantity of jelly containers. Recent sales of canning and preserving materials in the Little Rock territory are greater than the amount used during the last ten years combined.

One grocery jobber at Hope, Ark., up to a few days ago had delivered to retailers in that territory more than 777,000 fruit jar tops, more than four carloads of jars and seven carloads of vinegar, against the usual all-season total of four carloads.

In Jefferson County, dealers report a distribution of fifty carloads of fruit jars, ten carloads of tin caps for cans, five of glass jar tops and four of glass jar rubbers, and the whole of eastern Arkansas is reported to be in no wise behind other portions of the State in the campaign.

Dealers in Helena have sold more than 250,000 jars in Phillips County alone. Wholesalers have had difficulty in filling orders promptly.

In other sections of the South, farmers are reported as paying more attention to the growing and preserving of foodstuffs than for many years.—*Manufacturers' Record.*

Boston to Boston

ONCE again England has to acknowledge with all gratitude her thanks to American generosity for the preservation of an historical landmark. The cheque for over £11,000—subscribed largely by Americans who can trace their descent from the Pilgrim Fathers—which the Archbishop received on behalf of the Church of England, puts out of danger of collapse a tower that has dominated the flat fenlands around it for six centuries and that must have been constantly in the eye of those men of Lincolnshire who in the sixteenth century forsook their homeland for conscience' sake and whose stock has contributed so mightily to the building of the United States. Boston Stump has seen some vast vicissitudes overtake the lands around it. The bustling port that the ships of the Hanseatic League knew so well, the medieval wool market to which the Flemish and the German merchants thronged, gave place in later centuries to a peace that brooded on the past. The little town which can still show the fifteenth-century Guildhall where Brewster and other Pilgrim Fathers were tried for attempting to flee the country suffered until the 1880's, a gradual silting up of its once busy river to a point that left passage only for the tiniest craft. Today its channel is deepened, its docks enlarged, its future as a useful little port assured. But modern conditions have, fortunately, not destroyed the past. If John Winthrop and his companions who left Boston to found in 1630 its great namesake across the Atlantic could revisit it today they would find much familiar to them—not least the splendid tower, with its octagonal lantern and peal of thirty-six bells, which the devotion and generosity of their descendants have now made safe for centuries to come.—*Manchester Guardian*